

PISSE
PROPHET

LONDON

1865









J. Clarke.

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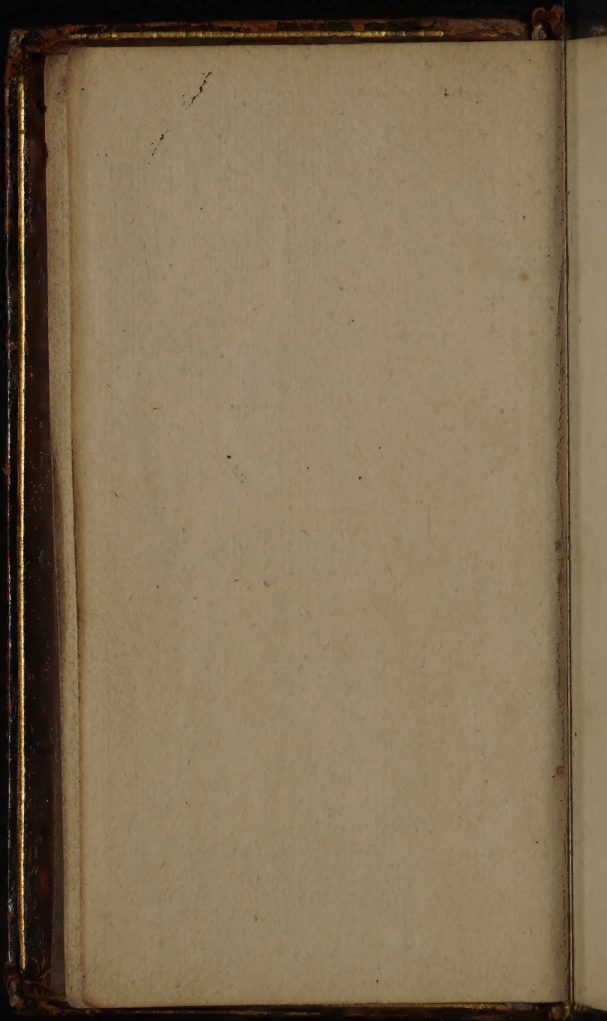


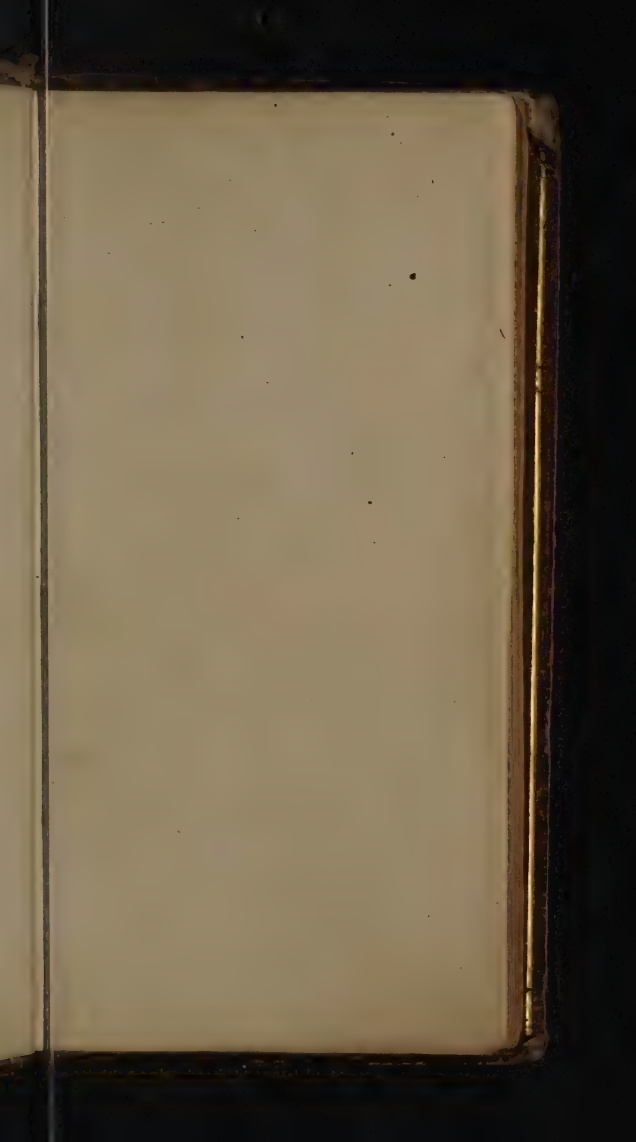
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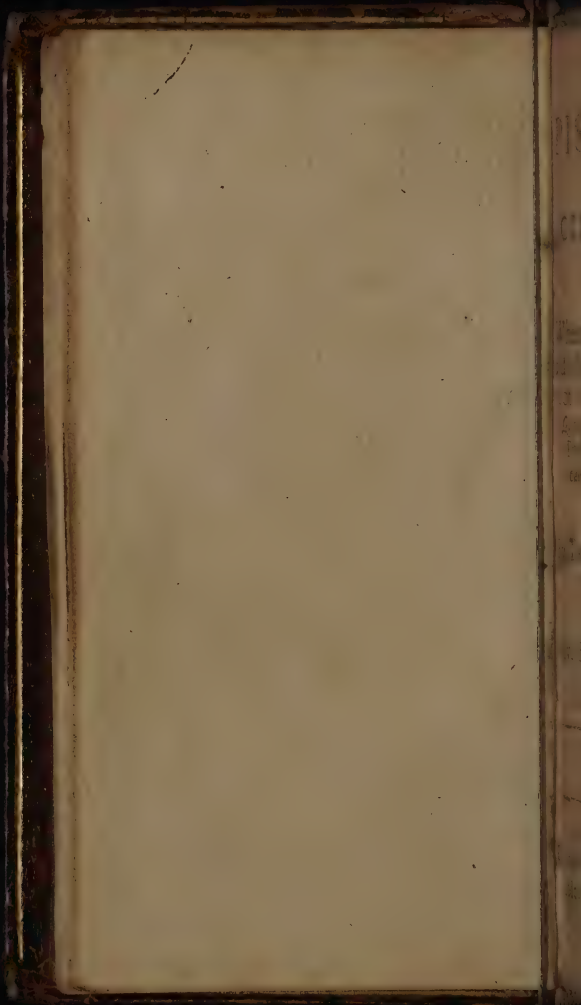
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THE
PISSE-PROPHET
OR,
CERTAIN PISSE-POT
LECTURES.

Wherein are newly discovered the
old fallacies, deceit, and juggling of the Pisse-
Pot Science, used by all those (whether
Quacks, and Empiricks, or other methodical
Physicians) who pretend knowledge of Dis-
eases, by the Urine, in giving judgement
of the same.

By THO: BRIAN, M. P. lately in the City
of London, and now in Colchester,
in ESSEX.

Never heretofore published by any man in
the English Tongue.

Si populus vult decipi, decipiatur.

L O N D O N,
Printed by S. G. for R. Thrale, and are to be
sold at his shop at the sign of the Cross-Keys
at Pauls gate. 1 6 5 5.





THE PREFACE,

To the Right Honourable,
right Worshipfull, whether more
or lesse dignified, who have been or
hereafter may be my Patients, as also to
the courteous or discourteous
Reader.



*Our Honour, Worship,
or other Worthinesse
whatsoever (good reader) hath often heard
it spoken from the
mouth of many a well-read and ex-
perienced man in Physicke, That
(Urina est meretrix, vel mendax)
the Urine is an Harlot, or a Lye,
and that there is no certain know-
ledge of any Disease to be gathered
from the Urine alone, nor any safe
judgement to be exhibited by the
same; You have been (likewise) of-
ten told, by Physicians, that it were
A 2 farre*

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farre better for the Physician to see his Patient once, than to view his Urine twenty times: But yet this hath not gained so much credit with you as it ought to have done, because you see the most of them (who tel you so) to entertain the Urine as the onely Index and discoverer of Diseases to pronounce their opinion of the sickes parties Disease by it, and to accept of being accounted skilful in the judgement of water. Divers learned Physicians have likewise written divers Tracts, therein discovering the dangers of taking Physick prescribed onely by the sight of the Urine, & to this end, that they might dispossesse men of that fond opinion, of a Physicians discerning Diseases by it, wherewith they have been so long time deluded. To this purpose hath Dr. Cotta written a Book (called, A short discoverie of the unobserved dangers of severall sorts of ignorant and inconsiderate practisers of Physick in England) wherein

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wherein, amongst other Tracts of the severall abusers of Physicke, he hath written one Tractate of the Conjectours by Urines: therein shewing the falshood, and incertain judgment of Diseases by the Urine. He hath also therein set down the ingenuous confession of a dying Physician (made to him being then present with him, some three or four dayes before his departure) who, being requested to commend unto posterity that skil by w^{ch} he had been so much admired and esteemed for judging women to be with child by their Urine, made this answer; I have (saith he) long with the felicity of a good opinion exercised it, and with tryed certainty know it to be uncertainty, and certain deceit: It is therefore unworthy posterity, and the name of Art. Read the Tract above mentioned, and you shall see this confession further amplified. If you please to take my confession too, you shall have it: I for mine owne

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part have been so fortunate herein; that I have seldome failed in my predictions of determining a woman to be with child by the Urine, as I have made them believe, when the messenger hath been. able to certifie me of the state of the Womans body, and could answer me to certaine other questions touching other signes of conception. Above all the rest, I was once magnified by a Counselers wife for this cunning cozenage (I am not ashamed to term it so) at a festivall meeting at Canterbury, in the presence of two (as I take it) other Doctours of Physick: Shee told them to their faces that I was the cunningst Doctour in all the Towne, for I had told her by her water that she was with child, and just how long it was since she conceived of it: But had the woman shew'd me, that brought it, no more then the Urine did, I should scarce have adventured to have pronounced her to have been with child: Yet I might
(knowing

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knowing the Gentlewoman, how long it was since she had a child, & the distance that she commonly kept in childbearing, as also that she nursed her children her selfe) have pronounced her, and that upon some probable conjecture, to have been with child, though the messenger could not have answered me to such interrogatives (as we use to demand of them before we pronounce a woman to be with child) nor the Urine shew (as it doth not) any thing concerning conception at all. I dare say, that the good Gentlewoman is very confident that I determined her to be with child by the sight of her Urine onely, because I did not intimate any thing to the contrary: Neither is she to be so much blamed for her credulity, as I for my juggling. But to make her and other good women amends (whom I have thus beguil'd) I have in this ensuing Tract set down the fallacies, by which I judged her, and every other

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Physician doth judge every other woman to be with child; as also by which we give judgement of the Disease, Sex, and the like, seeming to do it onely by the Urine: which have not heretofore been published (though too much practized of most) by any man in the English tongue. Doctor Hart (in his book intituled The Anatomy of Urines) hath by sufficient argument and demonstration confuted the Pisse-Canons, or Conjectures of Urines, taken from the severall accidentes of the same (as the severall colours, parts, contents, substance, quantity, smell) and shewed their falshood in all these, & the many absurdities that have been committed by pretending knowledge of Diseases by all these; I thought it likewise fit to set down the fallacies, by which judgement of Diseases is given by the Urine, to the end that the writings of other men (who have written against this base custome of water-propheying)

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ing may gain the more credit, and for the further satisfaction of such as yet remain doubtfull whether there be any judgement to be taken from the Urine sufficient to determine the disease. To this end therefore I have set down the fallacies which have upheld this custome of prating, and predicating strange things by the Urine; And I have penn'd them in the English tongue, because that meer Englishmen (I mean the common people) who understand English only, are and ever have been most subject to be deceived and deluded. I hope therefore that no Artist will be offended hereat, for I dare say that there is no ingenuous man, but is of my opinion, and would as gladly (as I my selfe) that this base custome of Lecturing upon the Urine, were overthrowen & abrogated. What I have therefore done to this purpose, I intreat the curteous Reader to accept in as good part, as I have been willing to im-

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part the same: And for as much as I have been guilty of this fraud, though I have not long used it, let it suffice that it repenteth me of the same, for I mean never hereafter to shew my conning, or rather cozening, upon the water, and hope that other men will help to beat down this custome, or else all that I have written will be to little purpose. However it will some thing delight the understanding and impartial Reader, and might profit the ignorant, if they would make use of it to that end for which it was penn'd. As for the stile & method of it, it is poor and mean; but such as best suits with such a poor, base, and stinking subject. I have been enforced a little beyond my own nature, and disposition, to be somewhat faithfull in lecturing upon the Urine, for which cause I may incurre censure of the graver and more modest people: If I have herein offended, I crave their pardon, for I could not
well

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well avoid it : And let them not tax me of levity, or lasciviousnesse, for my life and conversation hath, and shall for ever testifie the contrary. Howbeit I can claime no priviledge from backbiters, nor immunity from malignant tongues; I refuse to be tryed by a prejudicate opinion, or the malignant spirit of contradiction; and appeal unto the learned, judicious and impartiall Reader, to whom (if I have erred, for it is Humanum errare) I submit for censure; if need be, for correction. And for as much as I fear that the greatest detractions that I shall finde (though it be an old saying that the Arts, Nullum habent inimicū præter ignorantem, have no enemy but the ignorant man) are offenders in this kinde; I admonish you (brother Pisse-Prophet) that you be not too busie in playing the Criticke upon me, because I have (in confessing mine own folly) reprov'd your wickednesse, which
you.

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you will hardly forsake. As for the censure of the ignorant (whom you help to retain in this prejudicate opinion) I regard it not. Hos oblatrantes caniculos cum contemptu prætereo ; I passe by these barking Curres (as the Lion doth) with disdain. But if you kick (whose gall'd back I have rub'd and whose sore I have lanced) who are conscious to your selfe of your owne guiltinesse herein, I shall rub harder and lance deeper : and yet if you kick over-much, I shall find a lash to quiet you. I pray therefore let me have your good word, lest you need mine. And so in hope that the learned, judicious, and impartiall Reader will pardon my errours, and that the ignorant Reader will become wiser, and that the delinquent, Reader will become honest, I rest,

Yours T. B.



The Pisse-Prophet.

CHAP. I.

Wherein is shew'd the errour of the common people (who think that Diseases are to be discerned by the Urine) and the fallacies of the Physician, who intimate the same unto them: As also what is to be considered of the Physician before he pronounce his judgement of an Urine.



HE vulgar sort are so strongly prepossessed (by reason of their ignorance) that Physicians can discern (by the Urine) the Disease, the conception, the sex, the parties ag^d, with many other such absurdities, that I fear it will be an hard matter to dispossesse them of that opinion.
And

The pisse-Propher,

And physicians (the more to blame they) have intimated and pretended this knowledge unto them so far, as that they wil hardly acknowledge their errours, and relinquish this basery: But when it shall appear that the Urine is altogether deceitful, & the Physician (that pretendeth knowledge of Diseases thereby) to give his judgement of it by such fallacies and jugling as shall be shewed & set forth by me in this ensuing Discourse: Let the ignorant choose whether he will believe his lying oracle or no, and let the Physician choose whether he will be honeste than to use such deceit. Yet (I hope) the one will blush to have been so deluded, & the other to have his conjecturing discovered. And now me thinks you long to hear how it is (the Urine giving no certain knowledge of any Disease in the world) that Pisse-mongers (for they

they deserve not the name of a
 physician that pretend knowledg
 of Diseases by it) do give judg-
 ment of it, and make thee believe
 that they discern Diseases by it,
 than the which nothing in the
 world is more false. But would
 you so fain know how this can
 be? Why thus it is, for I will now
 hold you no longer in expectati-
 on; I must therefore give unto your
 special consideration two things,
 (and then I will descend unto all
 the particular Quillets and falla-
 cies that deceiv the ignorant) used
 in the contemplation & behold-
 ing of an Urine, which make
 a man presume to give judgement
 of Diseases by it. Observe now
 with me, that the two things to be
 considered are these, namely, that
 Diseases are either *accute, sharpe,* *The diffe-*
rences of
diseases.
 and violent, as the Plurisie, Perip-
 neumonia (which is the Apostu-
 mation and inflammation of the
 Lungs) the Phrenzie, Iliaca passio,
 the

the small Pox, Pestilence, & every sharp Feaver; *Or else diseases that are Chronicall* (that is, of continuance) and lingring, such as proceed from the ill temperature of the humours and disposition of the constitution of the body, such as are the Consumption, Dropsie, Melancholy, Gout, Palsie, Falling-Sicknesse, Cachexia (which is a depravation of the humours of the body, whereby it taketh away, in man or woman, the appetite from meat, makes the body unfit for exercise, and marres the liveliness of the spirits and countenance) and this disease in women is commonly called the Green-Sicknesse, and it makes both men and women green indeed. But (to omit all circumstances that may be) the Physician always bears these two considerations in minde, namely, that diseases are either acute, sharp, and violent,

iolent, or chronical, and of continuance, and more gentle, as a-
brefaid, &c. Now, for the most
part the common sort of people
come or send their Waters unto
Physicians for acute, sharp, and
iolent diseases: as the Coun-
try-man or Handy-crafts-man
(who use to labour) for some
Surfet (as they call it) taken by
catching cold (as they think)
after sweating at their several
labours, and your better sort of
people (as they think themselves,
because they use no labour) for
Surfet taken by idleness, as
sitting in the Sun, walking,
sporting, drinking of Wine, eat-
ing over-much, or such meat as
their stomach hath not well di-
gested, and the like. You must *The na-*
likewise note, that every sharp *ture of a*
disease hath an hot and burning *sharp dis-*
Fever joyned with it, and that *ease.*
the Urine (for the most part)
in a burning Fever, is of an in-
tense

*How the
Physician
judgeth of
such dis-
eases by
the Urine.*

tense high red colour ; and this colour amongst all the other uncertain signs of Urine (which seem to shew a disease, to put a difference between sharp and chronical diseases, and to discover a Fever only) is the most certain of all other, and yet uncertain in it self. Such a Urine being brought unto a Physician to cast (as they call it) and being of a red high colour (as said before) he presently conceives it to be a sharp and violent disease, and then knows for certain, that there is a Fever joined with it ; so he is now quickly prepared to give his judgement of it, and needs now to do no more, but to give a description of a Fever, to make the messenger believe that he perceives the disease in the Water ; but yet he comes to the true knowledge of the disease, by some such parly and expostulation

on had with the messenger, as
 shews the symptomes and affects
 of the sick party (though he
 seem to have named them in the
 description of the disease to the
 messenger) which truly deter-
 mine the disease: and then he
 names the disease, looking upon
 the Water (as if it were there
 to be found) in such manner as
 shall be hereafter shewed; which
 makes the messenger to believe
 so indeed. Now the description
 of a Fever (and indeed one de-
 scription will serve for any Fe-
 ver, and for all sharp and vio-
 lent diseases) is but to reckon
 up the Symptomes and signes of
 a Fever (the which we know be-
 fore that ever we look upon the
 Water) which are these: *name-*
 ly, great oppression of the sto- *Signs of*
 mach by choler, or some other *a sharp*
 humour, which causeth want *disease.*
 of appetite to meat; oppilation
 and obstruction of the liver and
 spleen,

spleen, causing great heat (which causeth great drought, and much desire of drink) causing great pain in the head and back which likewise causeth want of sleep and rest, from whence proceedeth (oftentimes) raving frantick, doting, senselesse and idle talk. Now to say that the sick party is thus affected (for indeed so they are for the most part in every respect, but at the least in some kinde, in every violent disease) makes the messenger to think, that the Doctor doth perceive (that the party is so affected) by the Urine, which (by Yea and by Nay) is no such matter: for he dares not always trust to this high red Urine, as an infallible sign of a Fever; for it may chance to be of such a colour by some other accident when the party that made it, is free from a Fever. But admit that the high red colour of the Urine

*That an
high and
red colour
red Urine
is not al-
ways one
infallible
sign of a
Fever.*

di

d alway (as it doth for the
ost part) import a Feaver, yet
e symptomes and companions
a Fever (as heat, drought,
thirst, pain in the head, want of
leep, oppression of stomach, want
f appetite, oppilatiō of the liver
nd spleen, or any one of these)
e not therein to be seen, though
please his worship to play
he Antick with the Water, pre-
ending that there are such
marks in it as shew all these
things that I have named. Nei-
ner doth he presume to name
these Symptomes (as heat,
rought, thirst, &c.) from any
gns thereof in the Urine; but
or that he knoweth by dayly
xperience, that the fore-named
ymptomes and companions of
Fever (as heat, drought, thirst,
&c.) are necessary consequen-
es, and inseparable concomi-
ants of a Fever: And yet (OL
he pride of man, in seeming
to

to be what he is not!) the Pisse-Prophet doth pretend, that I perceiveth all these things in the Water. These things being premised, I hope thou wilt be the better able to judge of that which followeth, and perceive how easie a thing it is to give judgement of diseases by the Urine (though it be not there to be seen) and wilt conceive the fallacies that uphold this custome, and so learn to put difference between an honest learned plain-dealing Physician and a prating Empirick, and Rogue. I will now (for this once) imagine my self to be one of them, and to be in my Chamber or Study ready addressed to come forth, to give my judgement upon that high red Water (that importeth a Fever, and so a violent disease that I last spake of, and will plainly shew you (by the examination

ination of three such several
(rines, brought by three feve-
al messengers) in three several
chapters, how to give judge-
ment of all acute, sharp, and vio-
ent diseases, by the last descri-
tion of the symptomes of a
urning Fever.

CHAP. II.

*What manner of persons your
Pisse-messengers are, how they
are handled, deluded, and made
to shew how the sick party is
affected, and yet to believe that
the Doctour perceiveth the Dis-
ease by the Urine.*

I Have here already such a
Messenger (attending my
eisure to give my judgement
upon such a Urine) who, being
conducted to my presence, sa-
utes my worship with good
morrow Master Doctour, and
indeed

indeed the morning is the most usual and fit time for the viewing of Urines: The Quean *Darkin* hath gotten that Art that she would not prophesie thereof after eleven of the clock And having thus saluted me presents me the Urine, saying Sir, I desire your opinion of this Water, and to tell me (though the sick party know that too too well already) what the party aileth, and what the Disease is; the Messenger (whether man or woman) you must note, is one, who is, as it were made out of waxe, whom a Physician cannot deceive (neither would he if he could) nor yet learn any thing out of him touching the disease, unless he himself first have named it, and yet he will make a shift to mould him into any form that shall fit his purpose best, and will make him by impertinent questions

questions (as he shall think) to
 tell him any thing, concerning
 the sick party, that he shall de-
 sire to know, and yet (like *Hoc-*
us Pocus, who makes his igno-
 rant spectators to think that
 the Balls are under the Cups,
 though he have conveyed them
 away by sleight of hand, and
 when they see that, to deem him
 a Conjuror) to think that hee
 hath discovered nothing, and
 to be a skilful Physician and
 an honest man, when as indeed
 there is no such matter; for
 neither is *Hocus Pocus* a Conju-
 rer, though by his nimble con-
 veyance he have deluded his
 silly beholder, or so much a
 knave as they think him, be-
 cause he hath not done it by any
 unlawful assistance; neither am
 I so skilful a Physician, though
 I have made the messenger be-
 lieve that I perceive strange
 things by the Water, because I
 B do

do but deceive the messenger
 nor so honest a man as I am
 esteemed, though I carry the
 matter very fair, because I do
 not ingenuously confesse to the
 messenger, and so to every body
 else, when I shall have occasion
 to discourse about it, that there
 is no certain judgement of any
 disease by the Urine, but out of
 pride pretend knowledge of
 diseases by it, and to back this
 knowledge, blush not to use
 such deceit and fallacies as here
 after follow. But now to re-
 turn to the Urine from the
 Physician, and the fool, the
 messenger: *This Urine*, i
 brought out of the Countrey
 is for the most part in a glasse
 bottle, but (if ones in the Ci-
 ty) it is brought in an Urinal
 it is likewise red and high of
 colour, and that (for the most
 part) betokeneth a Fever.
 now therefore (before that eve

*The man-
 ner of the
 proceed-
 ing of U-
 rine-ga-
 sers.*

I can pour the water out of the bottle, or take the Urinal out of the Case) rip up all the Symptomes of a Fever, and say, This party hath a great oppression of stomach, and no appetite to meat, a great oppilation and obstruction of the Liver and Spleen, is very hot and dry, desireth much to drink, hath a great pain in the head, and can take no rest, and was taken in the manner of an Ague with a grooving in the back and pain in the head, first cold and then hot, reckoning up all these things (as if I saw them there so soon as ever I look into the water) so fast as ever I can make my tongue belie my heart. And with this description I have made the messenger admire my readines and skill in judging of Urines, and he verily believes, that I have espyed these things in the water; but it is far

otherwise ; for these things (that I have reckoned up) are but the usual symptomes and companions of a Fevet, and the most of them are joyned with every Fever, and all of them and many more at once are complicate with many a Fever. These things being so, I cannot but have hit the nail on the head, for some of those symptomes that I have reckoned up, must needs accompany the disease ; and when I have once named them, the messenger presently answers, that the party is just so affected as I have said : But (as yet) I have not named the disease, and perhaps omitted something which is expected that I should have named : and the messenger is as ready then to ask me, if I perceive nothing else by the water, as I was to pronounce my judgement of it before : To whom I answer, yes, if you will

will give me leave to tell you ;
and then perchance asks me, if I
doe not perceive a stitch, and
whether the party have not a
Plurisie, I answer (looking up-
on the water as if it were there
to be perceived) yes, I well
perceive the stitch and some
cough too ; and I say, that when
the cough takes the party, the
party is much pained in the side ;
and for as much as I did not
name the stitch at first, I tell the
messenger, that we use first to de-
clare the cause of the disease be-
fore we come to every passion or
affect of the disease, or before
we name it : I further adde,
that I was not yet come to speak
of the stitch, (no nor should
never have found it out of the
water, had not the messenger
bolted it out) because I had
named the cause thereof, namely,
the oppression of the stomach,
and obstruction of the spleen,

and mesentery, and that the stitch was nothing else but a flatuous and windy humour proceeding from thence to the place affected; so now I determine the disease to be (as they suppose) a Plurisie: And indeed they can better define their own diseases by the symptoms and passions that they suffer, than any Physician can doe by the water only. But now as I have been happy in my predictions of the disease, and rightly determined it to be (as it is indeed) a Plurisie; so now I must proceed to the prescription (as it is required) of such remedies as may cure this Plurisie: And now I am here as farre to seek (though I know the disease to be a Plurisie) as if I knew not the disease at all, nor had seen the Urine, because I doe not therein perceive the scope and grounds of prescribing fit remedies

lies (according to the rules of Art) in every respect proper to the disease: *The which scope and grounds are these (namely) the parties age, the sex, the constitution of the body, and the strength of it at this time, with divers other accidents, as whether the party be bound in his body, or have a flux and scouring, or the like: All the which, nor any one of them can be discerned by the Urine, and yet I must finde them there if the messenger refuse to tell me (but that they seldome refuse to doe, after that i have given them a description of the disease, and shewed them in some part how the party is affected) or else I must needs erre in my prescription; for if I should prescribe (not knowing the age of the party) such a quantity of blood to be taken away from a young youth, (suppose ten or twelve*

*Indication
of curing.*

ounces) in a Plurisie, which is the disease in hand, as should be taken from a man in his full strength, the party might perish thereby; or if I should take but four or five ounces of blood from a lusty young man (in this disease) at his full strength, I should do him no good, and so hee might perish on the other side: I might likewise erre in the dose, if (not knowing the parties age) I should prescribe more or lesse than were proportionable to the parties age in prescribing purging Potions or Clysters in this case: I might likewise commit no lesse error if (not knowing the sex) I should in the forenamed disease prescribe blood-letting to a woman, her natural courses being broke forth upon her; for I might by that accident expect a solution of the disease without blood-letting. I might
like-

likewise erre, if (knowing the
text) I should prescribe purging
Physick for a woman in this
case (not knowing whether she
be with child or no) of such a
quality as might cause her to
miscarry : I might erre con-
cerning the constitution of the
body, if I should (not knowing
the same) prescribe that for a
weakly constitution of body ,
which were fitter for a robustu-
ous and strong constitution : and
so on the contrary. I might
likewise erre, if I should (not
knowing the strength of the bo-
dy at this time) prescribe too
strong a Potion, or too much
blood to be taken away, when
the disease hath overcome the
strength, and the party is too
much debilitated, or if I should
prescribe too gentle a potion, or
too little blood to be taken a-
way when the strength is not yet
dejected, but stands in equall

contestation with the disease. I
 could shew a thousand ways
 more how I could erre, and how
 most Physicians do erre, that pre-
 scribe physick by the sight of
 the Urine only: But my intent
 is to shew how many thousand
 ways I could deceive thee and
 make thee believe that I discern
 all these things by the Urine (as
 thou thinkest I do) namely, the
 disease, the parties age, sex,
 strength, constitution of body,
 and the like: I have therefore
 digressed herein from my pur-
 pose (since my intent was not
 to shew the errours that are
 committed by such as pretend
 knowledge of diseases by the U-
 rine, but to shew the fallacies
 and juglings that they use in gi-
 ving judgement of it) and so
 frustrated thy expectation of this
 dainty Art; but I hope it
 shall be to thy profit, for thou
 shalt hereby be the better able to
 give

give thy Physician such instructions as he shall require, and halt perceive the danger of taking Physick prescribed by the sight of the Urine only : And now to the purpose indeed ; but first imagine with me, that the last messenger, having received good satisfaction by the description of the parties disease for whom he came, was ready to certifie me of all the forenamed circumstances that were requisite for me to enquire of, as the parties age, sexe, constitution of body, present strength, how long the party had been sick, &c. And I have sent him away with such remedies as were most proper for his Plurisie, directions for bloud-letting to mitigate his Fever, some pectoral Physick to ease his cough, with a Liniment to mollifie, and to dispel wind, to anoint his side withal for his stitch, and wish him to repair
Medicaments for a Pleurisie.
 unto

unto me again within a day or two to certifie me of the success of the Physick, and how the party stands now affected, that if need require, I may supply him with further advice. Now in all this (I hope) I have not erred, save only that I forgot to tell the messenger that the partie was very dangerously sick, and would hardly recover, but yet I have prescribed him the best means that can, by the art of man, befor his recovery, and I pray God to give his blessing, and so I have quite dispatched this messenger. And now, whether the party live or die, I shall be sure to be magnified for my skill; if he die, for that my predictions prove true; and if he live, for that I recovered him of so dangerous a disease. And now I am ready to encounter with the next messenger, who likewise brings me another U-
rine

ine of an high red colour, in
iving judgement upon which,
will plainly shew how a man
may give judgement of all other
sharp and violent diseases by the
water (though it do not cer-
tainly shew any symptomes of
any disease, which determine
the same) and how thou shalt
get out of the messenger every
circumstance necessary to the
judging and determining of a
disease, as the age, sex, & strength
of the party, and to the guiding
of a man in prescribing of fit re-
medies, and yet he shall not per-
ceive but that thou findest them
in the Urine; *Sed hoc est deci-*
pere, non judicare; but this is to
juggle, and not to judge.

CHAP.



CHAP. III.

The craftiest messengers must be the more craftily handled: the action & gesture of the Physician in giving judgement of an Urine: that we come to the knowledge of the disease, and sex, by impertinent questions (as they thinke) put to the messengers, and not by the Urine: the cunning tricks that Physicians have to make the messengers confident of their (falsly) pretended skill; and the flams that they have to evade censure, if they chance to erre in the pronouncing of their judgement.

Suppose this next messenger to be some Nurse or tender of sick persons, who is commonly
 {versed

versed and accustomed in carry-
 ing sick folks Urines unto Phy-
 sicians, & she salute me, with Master
 Doctor, I have brought you a
 Water, and desire your opinion
 of it : and now I am like to have
 a hard task of it, and to be so
 put to my trumps, that (if I play
 not my cards sure) I shall lose the
 set, miscarry in my judgment, be
 accounted a dunce, and lose my
 Patient for ever ; But I will be
 aware of that, I warrant you. I
 now therefore take this crafty
 wench to doe, and I will handle
 her as craftily ; *I take the Vrinal* of
 her, and bid her come from the
 doore of my Parlor, Study, or
 Chamber (where they common-
 ly stand,) unto the window, or
 light, where I commonly give my
 oracle ; and indeed, a man had
 need of a good light, and a better
 sight, that shall perceiue all these
 things that I must finde out of
 this Urine. Being come to the
 light

*How
 crafty
 messen-
 gers may
 be decei-
 ved.*

light (as I am uncasing the Urinall to look upon it,) I ask the Nurse a question, not whose water it is (for that she, is enjoyned, nay cōjured not to tel me, especially if it be a womā's, or any thing else, unlesse I first find it out of the water) but my question is, How long the party hath been sick; And she out of modesty and good manners, can do no less but answer me to this question, for she thinks this question to be but words of course, and that I can gather nothing from hence touching the parties disease; and so she answers me a week, a fortnight, two or three dayes, or more or lesse. But from hence I collect and have strong presumptions that it is an acute disease; & if she say, **A** fortnight, I shall think it to be only an acute disease & of the lesse danger, unless there have another Physician been imployed already, the which I shall
be

e sure to know, & if there have, I
 shall go on ar to strike his nose out
 of joynt, and gaine the Patient to
 my self, and then (if I recover
 him) I shall get immortall fame;
 but if he chance to die, I will
 make a shift to shuffle off the dis-
 grace upon my fellow Doctor, for
 that (as I will say) such and such
 meanes were not used at the first,
 though haply he have used as
 good a method as my self could
 have done: But if she say that
 the party hath been sick a week,
 I shall think it is a more acute
 disease, whether there have ano-
 ther Physician been imployed
 or no. But if she say three
 or four dayes, I then presume
 that it is a most sharp disease, and
 now I will so plant and interest
 my self in the party, as that I will
 prevent anothers comming there,
 unlesse it be to a person of quali-
 ty, and then I will be as ready to
 desire another Physician to be
 called

called, as the ſick party ſhall be
to requeſt it, not ſo much that
deſire his aid, or would have
him partake with me in the boot-
ty, as in the diſgrace, if the par-
ty ſhould chance to die. And
now I know (by this queſtion
as alſo the water, being high and
red, witneſſing the ſame) that it
is an acute diſeaſe: *And now*
take the Urinal in my hand, and
hold it up to the light, and (loo-
king very little upon it) I ſhake
it together, and ſet it down very
artificially in the window a-
ſloop, as if I meant to enquire
farther of it anon, and that it
muſt ſtand ſo a while; and in-
deed it muſt ſtand ſo a while, and
I muſt look but lightly upon it
at firſt, or elſe I ſhall not have
ſo good an evaſion if I erre ne-
ver ſo little, nor ſo fit an oppor-
tunity to propound another que-
ſtion to the ſetting me forward
in the pronouncing of my opi-
nion,

on, or to the inquiry of some
her circumstance (necessary
the guiding me in prescribing
remedies) as the parties age,
strength, and the like, for
is wench will be sure to hold
e to my text. And now go a-
ng with me still, and conceive
uch me that it is a sharp disease,
as appeareth by her answer)
nd that I have no sooner asked
er how long the party hath bin
ck, and set down the Urinal in
he window (as I said before)
at that I presently say, This
arty hath a great oppression
f stomach, no appetite to
eat, with a great oppilation
f the liver, and spleen, is very
hot, desireth much to drink,
hath a great pain in the head,
and can take no rest, and was
aken in the manner of an Agne
(as they call it) with a grooving
n the back, and pain in the
head, first cold and then hot, as
I

Why uniformity in judging is not to be used.

I said in giving my judgement upon the last Urine : and indeed this description will serve for any acute disease, whether it be the Plurisie, the small Pox, Maifels, a fit of the stone in the Kidnies, the Squinancy, Phrenisie, Iliaca Passio, the Arthritis, what other sharp disease soever wherewith there is a Fever and ways complicate, or whether it be a simple Fever which is primarily the disease it self ; but yet I will not alwayes use the same description to all consumers, because divers messengers may come to a Physician, and may stay for companies sake to go away together, and might fall to questioning with each other what the Doctour said unto them, and so might think (if I should use the same description unto them all) that I could say nothing else, I therefore vary my description of the disease. and

I am sometimes shorter in the
me, and then (if I find by ex-
stulation with the messenger
at I have omitted any thing
at I should have spoken of) I
y that it proceeded from such
cause as I had already named,
nd that I should have come to
peak of that anon; I am some-
mes likewise larger in my de-
ription, as I am here in rela-
ng how the party is affected,
or whom this Nurse comes: and
e is as ready to take me up
or the same, and says, that it is
ue indeed, that the party can
ake no rest, hath no appetite to
eat, and was taken (as I said)
n the manner of an Ague, but
omplains not of her stomach at
ll, but cries out, My head, my
ead, and complains altogether
f want of rest; To whom I re-
ly, that the pain in the head is
he chief of the passions that the
arty is affected withall, but yet
that

that it proceeded from the compression of the stomach, and compilation of the Liver and Spleen which being obstructed, send cholerick fume unto the brain which inflame the Animal spirits, and cause this pain which hindred rest, and that (if it were not caused) it would make the party rave, be frantick, and burst forth into senselesse and idle talk. Thus having answered this objection, I now begin to touch the Urinal, to see if I have settled enough; but finding it not to have settled enough to my purpose, and to shew me those things that I must find out of it, I set it down again very tenderly, saying, it must yet settle a little better; and then I fall to questioning with the Nurse concerning something that may shew me the sex, for I must find that out of the water too: And now I ask her, what the party useth

eth to do in the time of health,
and this is a question that may
he thinks) as well be answered
without giving me any light of
the sex, as the former question
which was, How long the par-
ty had been sick) of giving me
any light of the disease; but you
all hear what I collect from
her silence. She answers, I demand-
ing what the party useth to doe,
that the party useth to do little,
save onely to go up and down
the house, to work about the
house, to walk up and down a-
road, to keep a shop, to labour,
or the like; and from all these
I have my several collections.
Now if she say, that the party u-
seth to do little, save only to go up
and down the house, I presume
that it is the Mistresses of the
house, or the good-wives, or
one of their daughters, or some
gentlewoman in the house, but
not certain, that it is a womans
water,

water, or a maids, for they should, and commonly do (their shooes be not made of running leather) keep their house and their work is to walk up and down the house; but if she say, the party useth to do such work as is to be done in or about the house, it is most likely that it is a maid-servant; but if she say to walk abroad, I then presume that it is a mans water and that it may be the Master of the house, or his sons, or some other Gentlemans, whose work and imploiment is only to walk abroad and take his pleasure; but if she say, to keep a shop, I suppose it to be the Masters thereof, or the Apprentice his; or if she say that the party useth to labour, I imagine it to be a man-servant or some hired labouring mans; so by her answer to this question namely, what the party useth to do in the time of health, I determine

ern the sexe. And now I take
the Urinal again in my hand
for by this time it hath flood
long enough to settle) and now
say that it is a womans water,
suppose that her answer to my
question (What the party used
to do in the time of health) did
imferre as much, that she hath a
turning Fever, is so dangerously
sick that she will hardly recover,
lesse such and such speedy
means be used, and yet that all
will scarce do; and this danger
will always pretend in every vi-
cent disease, though there be no
badly sign at all; but not to
the sick parties, (for that they
cannot endure to hear of) but
secretly to the messenger, or some
near friend, or by-stander, if I
present with them; and then
the parry live, I shall not so
much as have my judgement
called in question, for saying
the party would die, but be
signified for that I have recove-

C red

red her of a dangerous disease: nay, to be sure to be happy in my predictions and prognosticks concerning the life and death of my Patients (for they must all ways have a hint of that, although the thought of death be an unwelcome guest) I will deliver mine opinion both wayes. I will threaten, or rather pretend the danger of death to the sick party (if my opinion be defined,) with a But if such an such means be used, you may haply recover: and to some by-stander, or hanger on, I will secretly whisper that there is no danger at all; or else I will promise life to the patient, which is altogether wished, and threaten death to some other inquisitor: and thus was a learned Doctor in Physick overmatched by a meaner Practitioner in Physick, at Ashford Kent, who used this policy in his prognosticks. I have

my own part and office, herein delivered my self well enough to this Nurse in my prognosticks concerning the event of the womans sicknesse, for whom she is come: I have told her how the woman is affected, what the disease is, and what will be the event; and the Nurse is reasonable well satisfied herewith, but yet I have omitted something, that she will be sure to tell me of, for since she hath undertaken the matter, she will not go without her errand. So, now she asks me if I perceive nothing else by the water? and I imagine well enough what it is else that I should perceive by it; for when that question is propounded, it is to know whether the woman be with child or no: to whom I answer, that there are many more things to be perceived by the water (but not at all times) as whether a woman were with child or no,

C 12 which

which is that you look for ; but it is not now to be seen in this water, because her body is all out of temper, and her water troubled and discoloured, but yet I think her to be, and well may, if she her self think so further tell her, that I could have certainly told, (but yet lie) if she had brought her water in the time of her health : and so she is satisfied for that matter, and confesseth that she is with child indeed. Having thus satisfied her in all these things, told her that it is a womans water, in what manner she was sick, what was her disease, that it was likely that she was with child (which proves true) and that she would scarce recover (which is no great matter whether she do or no) I now begin to close with her, and ask her whose water it is; but she will not tell me, and I commend her for it, for she was forbid, and there-

therefore hath vowed the contrary; and indeed she was sent only to hear mine opinion of the water, the which, if she like, I shall haply hear further from the party, but if not, she hath order to go to another Piss-Prophet, and so if she like not his opinion neither, from him to another, untill she come to him that hits the disease rightest (as he conceives) by the water, and he (I dare say, the most fool and knave of all the three) is the man that shall be made choice of to cure this woman; and this is thought great policy in making choice of an able Physician. It behoves me therefore to bee my crafts-master in this Art, for else you see here how I am like to be noted of a Patient, and to have my skill called in question; for if I cannot find the disease by the water) they will soon conclude that I know not how to

C 3 cure

cure it. This Nurse tells me indeed (but if she had not told me, I should have perceived it) that she came to hear mine opinion of the water, and that the sick party would send to mee again, when she had heard (she should have said, if she had liked it) what was mine opinion, and I think I have fitted her, and now tell the Nurse, that it had been fitter they had sent for some present remedies, than to know the disease, or to hear mine opinion of it; so I haste her away with her oracle, bid her be sure to deliver it so as I told her, and tell (but not to the sick party) to some of her neerer friends, how dangerously she is sick, and that I would (if she think good to make use of me) use the best means to recover her that Art could lead me unto; and now I bid her make all the haste that may be, but yet (before I let her go

thus bespeak her; in faith Nurse, I commend thee that thou wilt do thy errand handsomely, and make a Physician find the disease out of the water, and not be gull'd (to tell how the party was affected) as many a fool would have done; but I hope I have shewed thee truly how the party is affected, and what is her disease, and given thee such satisfaction as will content them that sent thee; so therefore here is for thy pains, because thou hast put me to it so handsomely, and so I give her (fearing lest J should have erred, that she may maintain my credit, and in hope of receiving a better fee, for being sent for) the crack'd groat, or the Harry groat that was sent in stead of six pence, for casting this water; nay, if it chance to be six pence indeed, she shall have it all, and so J shall be sure to have my message well done, and perhaps

she will tell me that which she
 denied before; but if not, she
 will magnifie me for my skill
 and J shail be sure to hear fur
 ther from the party, and have
 the casting of all the water
 that she can bring me; so J now
 send her away, and laugh at her
 and the Devil at us both: J
 laugh at her, because J have
 couzen'd her, and the Devil, that
 he hath couzen'd us both, by
 making her to believe that J dis
 cern all those things by the wa
 ter that J told her, and making
 me to back my pretended know
 ledge by such fallacies. But do
 not now imagine that J have
 been so long in hand with this
 Nurse, in giving judgement of
 this Urine, as J have been in
 penning the circumstances with
 the several actions and gestures
 that J use in the examination of
 a pisse-pot, which J have set
 down to help thy understanding,
 or so long as thou hast been in
 reading

reading them ; but that (as if *The di-*
 he had been but now new come *versity of*
) J take the Urinall of her, *actions to*
 propound the first question, set *be used in*
 down the Urinal in the win- *giving*
 dow, and pronounce a descri- *judgement*
 ption of the disease : then pro- *from the*
 pound the other questions in *Urine.*
 order (as J have done before) J
 define or determine the disease,
 tell her that such and such means
 ought suddenly to be used, and
 to send her away; suppose there-
 fore that she came but newly in,
 and is but now new gone out,
 and so J have done with her,
 and sent her away in a trice, and
 am ready for the next commer.
 But stay here a little, let that
 messenger tarry, and conceive
 with me how one may give his
 judgement of any sharp disease
 by the water, (though it be not
 here to be seen) in pronouncing
 my judgement upon this last U-
 rine, for J cannot stand to in-
 stance upon many particulars:

The symptoms of a sharp disease.

mark therefore the description that J gave to the Nurse of the last disease, which J determined to be a Fever, after that J perceived by the Nurses answer to my first question (which was, how long the party had been sick) that it was a sharp disease; *now my description was this*; that the party had a great oppression of stomach, and no appetite to meat, a great oppilation of the Liver and Spleen, was very hot, desired much to drink, had a great pain in the head, and could take no rest, and was taken in the manner of an Ague with a pain in the head, and grooving in the back, first cold and then hot, the which description may serve for any sharp disease in giving judgement of a water; yet J do not affirm, that in every sharp disease the party is just thus affected in every respect, but for the most part, for if it chance to fail and be excepted against, J have

have shewed, how to make
it good to the messenger, and to
serve the turn to satisfie him, and
not the Physician and practitant
in physick. Mark further, that
in describing of the disease, and
shewing how the party is affect-
ed, I do not yet define, deter-
mine, or name the disease, till
I have expostulated with the
messenger so farre, that I per-
ceive the disease from thence,
and have sounded enough out of
him, to tell him any thing that
he shall desire to know of me;
and then I determine the disease
to be (as the symptoms, when
I have strictly examined them,
shall agree with the messengers
relation.) A Fever, the small
Pox, or Maisels, a Plurisie, or
the like, looking still upon the
Urine, as if I found it there,
whereas I hope you well perceive
my fetches, which help me out,
or else Dan might have stuck full
fast in the mire. I hope also,
that

that you perceiue how easily a man may giue his judgement of any other acute disease by the water, though it do not shew it; and now a word or two with this other messenger, and then I shall haue done with acute, sharp and violent diseases.

CHAP. IV.

The rude simplicity of such as send their Urine unto a Physician without any instructions how the party is affected: And the desperate hazzard that they put their lives in, who adventure to take Physick prescribed only by the sight of the Urine.

NOW this messenger is as rough-hewed as he that sent him, and is a very plain fellow in his holy-day Jacket, and

and his busking Hose; he was
 all'd from making of Faggots,
 from thrashing, to go to the
 doctour and carry this pisse that
 put up in the Vinegar bottle,
 and brought to me to judge of;
 and it is a very turbid water, of
 very high, dark, red colour,
 by which, as also by the mes-
 senger, (for I can better tell, by
 the messenger, his gesture, time
 of coming, haste to bee gone,
 and other circumstances, what
 the party aileth, how long he
 hath been sick, and whether it
 be a mans or womans water, than
 or any Phyfician can do by the
 Urine, especially if I lived in a
 Town or City where I had
 much Country practice) I con-
 ceive it to be some Country
 Farmers, his sons, or mans, his
 Tubber de boy, which is his man-
 boy, or half a man, and half a
 boy: But which of them soe-
 ver it be, he hath born it out
 with head and shoulders (for so
 your

your Country people use to do
 before they send to a Doctour
 and wraſtled ſo long with the
 diſeaſe, and been ſo often foiled
 out, for they do not obſerve
 the orders in *Moore* or *Lincoln*
Inne fields, where if a man be
 three times foiled out, it is to
 ſtand for a Fall, and he is to
 wraſtle no more for that time, as
 that he can no longer ſtand, and
 yet he is to have one bout more
 with the diſeaſe who hath a
 cruel ſecond in this Duel, even
 death it ſelf: And now (if
 nature be not aſſiſted by Art)
 this fellow, whoſe ſecond I muſt
 be, is like to be put to the worſt,
 and the diſeaſe is like to give
 him a flat fall upon his back in
 his Grave, never to riſe again
 untill the reſurrection. There-
 fore if I have any ſkill, I muſt
 ſhew it now or never: I now
 therefore take the water to exa-
 mine it, and think to queſtion
 with this meſſenger (as with the
 former)

former) How long the party
hath been sick, whose water it
is, and to put him such other
questions as might shew me such
other circumstances which
might shew me the disease, and
guide me in the prescribing fit
remedies for the same; but hee
cannot answer me one question,
not whose water it is, nor how
long the party hath been sick, nor
whether it be a mans or a
womans water, much less the
constitution of the body, the
present strength of it at this
time, or whether the party bee
sound or loose in his body, with
all the which are so necessary for
me to know, as that without the
knowledge thereof, I cannot
safely prescribe any physick, and
yet this fellow cannot tell mee
one word, for he saith that hee
was not told, but was only hired
to bring me the water, and to bid
me send something to help the
party,

party, and hath brought eighteen pence or two shillings with him to pay for that which I shall prescribe or send; and as that he can say, is, that such mans servant came to him to get him to come, but did not tell him whose water it was, nor how long the party had been sick. And now, what on Gods Name shall I doe in this case? for it is presumed that J know the disease by the water, and all other circumstances belonging to the same, which are requisite for to guide me in the prescribing of fit remedies, and J have pretended as much, and holpen to nurse up folks in this folly, (as other Physicians have done before me) by giving my judgement of diseases by the sight of the Urine, and backing my pretended knowledge by such fallacies as J have spoken of, without the which, neither J nor any Physician in the world can give any judgement of

of a disease, nor come to the
knowledge of such circumstan-
ces (unlesse the messenger, that
brings it, tell us) as may guide us
in the prescribing of safe medi-
cines every way proper unto
the disease. I must tell you
therefore (for mine own part)
that I have already, and do for e-
ver hereafter mean to steer a new
course; yet I must, for this one
time, prescribe for this fellow,
who (being all this while out of
breath with his last Arthletick
combate, and having caught
such a wrinch, (though he play-
ed strong play, as that he will go
near to fall the next bout) is ex-
pected to enter the sands, to re-
vive the quarrel, and to under-
take the last encounter. I now
therefore take the Urinal (since
the messenger can tell me no-
thing) and look better upon the
water, as if I could tell miracles
by it, for I must now make all
the haste that may be to set him

on.

*What is
to bee
done,
when no
instructi-
on can be
had from
the mes-
senger.*

on foot, since he is so earnestly expected by his adversarie; Now looking upon the water, I perceive it to be very crasse, thick, and turbid, in all places alike, of an intense, high, dark, red colour; and from thence I conceive, that according to the fopperous Pisse-maximes, and rules of our great Pisse-prognosticatus, there is a great commixture of superabundant humours, which the substance of it (as they say) being crasse, thick, and turbid, sheweth and that nature is not yet able to concoct these humours, for then there would be some separation in the Urine, and it would not be in all places alike, but would have sediment in the bottome: and be transparent in the upper part; I conceive also that he hath a great Fever, for that the colour sheweth, being red and high, and that there is great danger, for it is of an high dark red colour, tending to blackness.

ackness. But yet I cannot
ll what manner of Fever it is,
r I cannot discern by the U-
ne (as common people sup-
se) the passions and affects of
e sick party, that determine
e disease, and should guide
e in prescribing fit remedies,
nd therefore I cannot tell whe-
er it be best to let him bloud,
o give him a purging potion,
t Clyster, or whether his body
ould now bear any of these, or
hether I were best to give him
omething to make him sleep, or
ome cooling Julib, or some
ordial Antidote to expel nox-
ous humours from the vitall
arts; now which of these me-
ods I shall best use (for the
essenger can tell me nothing)
know not, but however the
atter is not great, for the par-
y ventureth but his life, and
why should not I adventure my
kill against it? I now there-
ore pronounce the party to be
sick

sick of a bastard Plurisie (for it
 no matter what J say to th
 messenger,) or a Fever, and tha
 the party would hardly recover
 further adding, that he shoul
 have been let blood a week ago
 and that J feared it would now
 be too late, but yet J wish it to
 be done, for if any thing in the
 world recover him, it must be
 that; and if that do it, it is but
 Hab, Nab, but yet however,
 must put it in practice; so now
 haste away the messenger to get
 a Chirurghion to let him blood,
 and tell him where, and in what
 quantity it must be done; and
 now it is a question whether the
 disease, or the life be let out by
 this blood-letting: if blood
 offending in quantity, or cor-
 rupt blood (offending in quali-
 ty) putrified by choler in the
 lesser veins, be let out, the disease
 may chance to be let out with it,
 and so *Mors* or Death may tarry
 for a sacrifice, till some other
 sicknesse,

kneffe take him upon more
vantage. But if the good
oud, seeming to be inflamed,
let out, when this Fever pro-
cedeth from choler in the
eater veins, or from Flegme,
or other mixt humours in the
omach, Spleen, or Mesentery,
which ought to be purged, the
e (instead of the disease) may
let out, by losse whereof the
bt to God and Nature would
paid. But haply (instead of
oud-letting) I prescribe at ran-
ome, (for so I must do in ei-
er) some purging Potion, and
set the disease and a medicine
gether by the ears, and leave
e successe to fortune. And
w whether the party live or
e, I care not: for if he die,
have taught them to blame
eir own negligence, in not
nding any sooner; but if Na-
re be of such force, that she be
le to withstand the conflict
etween the disease and the An-
tidote,

tidote, and start up, and take part
 with the Medicine, so that the
 party recover, I shall have more
 attributed unto me, (as the only
 cause of his recovery) than I
 have deserved, or than to God
 who in his providence, had be-
 pleased (by the work of Nature)
 more than by any skill of mine
 to spare and recover him: and
 thus you use to over-value the
 means, whereby (as you suppose)
 you have been recovered, and
 though used so desperately (as
 have prescribed for this fellow
 by a methodical Physician, pro-
 fessing knowledge of diseases by
 the Urine, or used quite contrary
 to the rules of Art, by some
 rude Empirick and Quack-sa-
 ving knave, especially, if you
 chance to recover; and to un-
 der-value the best means in the
 world, used by the most grave
 and learned Physician, if the
 party chance to die: never sat-
 isfying your selves, when things

re so come to passe, that it was
 Gods providence, saying, (*sic*
lacuit Domino,) it was Gods
 will it should be so, and so re-
 lying your selves contented, but
 will tormenting your selves fur-
 ther, in thinking that this child,
 that friend, this brother, or that
 sister might have been recovered,
 if the best means had been used,
 as if God would not have dire-
 cted thee unto that means, had it
 not been his will now to take
 his party unto himself. And
 now, J hope that you perceive
 by these few instances, how a
 man may deceive the wisest mes-
 senger that you can send unto a
 phyfician with a water, and shew
 you the disease by the same, al-
 though it be not there to bee
 found, and how great danger
 they put their lives in, that ad-
 venture to take phyfick prescri-
 bed by the sight of the Urine
 only; and so J have done
 with all sharp and violent dis-
 eases,

cases, and am now coming to
speak of Chronical, lingring
and diseases of continuance,
wherein I mean to shew you
how to give judgement of the
by the water, though in those
diseases, it shew lesse than
sharp and violent diseases.

CHAP. V.

A Recapitulation of those things
which have been spoken, touching
the giving of judgement of the
Urine in Acute and Violent
diseases: and a Precapitula-
tion of some things necessary to
be premised touching Chronical
and diseases of continuance, be-
fore we come to the examination
of the Piss-messengers, as we
have done in sharp and violent
diseases.

AND now, whereas I shew-
ed you (before that I came
to

to instance and shew my cunning
in giving judgement upon U-
rines in violent diseases) that
diseases are either sharp and vio-
lent, (the which I have spoken
of) or Chronicall and of con-
tinuance, such as I am now to
speak of next; and that, in sharp
diseases, the Urine is for the most
part of an high red colour, and
that there is a Fever always join-
with every sharp disease;
I shewed you that one may
give a description how any sick
party is affected in any violent
disease, by reckoning up the com-
mon symptomes and compani-
ons of a Fever, (which are op-
pression of stomach, want of ap-
petite, Heat, Thirst, Pain in the
head, want of sleep, &c.) and
make the messenger believe that
he perceiveth the disease by the wa-
r, because I shew how the
party is in some kind affected,
the which neither I, nor any
physician in the world can per-
ceive

ceive in, or by water, but gather by consequence, when we once conceive that it is a violent disease; for then we know that there is a Feaver joyned, and that there are some of those Symptoms (that I named) joyned with it, but yet I doe not know what kind of feaver it is, nor what violent disease it is (and therefore I do not name or determine it) untill I have expostulated with the messenger, in such manner as I have already shew'd, and thereby come to the knowledge of some specifical note, or difference, which determine the same.

I must now likewise give you to understand (before that I come to examine some few Urines, to shew you how I give my judgement of Chronical diseases) that in Chronical diseases (such as are the Dropsie, Gout, Palsie, Falling sicknesse, Scurvey, French Pox, Green-sicknesse, Malacie, which is the disease of women newly

con

conceived with Child, Cough,
head-ach, Mother, and such like)
the Urine is no way faulty, but
presenteth the Urine of health-
; nay oftentimes the most health-
I men in the world, and yet the
physician (such a Urine being
brought unto him) must sentence
the partie that made it, to be sick,
upon no other proof but only this
lying strumpet, and false witnesse
the Urine) suborned by the be-
wiled and so self-conceited vul-
gar, and connived at by the Piss-
justice or Judge, before whom
he is brought, who is corrupted
for a testar, sometimes for more,
and sometimes for lesse, and is
contented to accept of her evi-
dence for truth, when he
knows it to be a palpable lye
that she comes to affirme. She is
indeed the dumb messenger be-
tween the Doctour and his pati-
ent, who (instead of passing the
relation of his disease in writing,
by some discreet messenger)

pisseth his mind in his water, and expecteth an answer; But if I should write him an answer in a letter written in the same language, I doubt he would scarce read it. How then shall I doe, who must answer his expectation, since the Urine in this case sheweth no disease at all? Or what oracle shall I give? Shall I say (such a water being brought unto me) I doe not perceive by this water that the partie that made it is sick, or ayleth any thing? farre be it from me for thinking so: If I should return such an honest plain-dealing answer, both the messenger and he that sent him would perceive me to be diseased in my brain, without the casting of my water, and would presently say, that I were troubled with the simples: For why (would they say) have I sent or brought this Urine if the party be not sick? Is not this a wise Doctor that cannot tell the Disease

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disease by the water? This Doctour
shal give me no Physick, for I have
gone to such a Doctour (Rogue
or Knave you might call him)
that hath told me my disease di-
rectly by the water, and he shall
be my Doctour; and (for me) so-
let him: And thus you grumble
at your Doctour, if he honestly
tel you that the Urine doth not
certainly shew any disease, and
begin to examine whose water
it is, and how the party is affect-
ed, as also the age, sexe, consti-
tution of body, the present
strength of it, and such other
circumstances as should shew him
(he not seeing the partie) the dis-
ease, and guide him in the pre-
scribing fit remedies, you pre-
sently suspect him of ignorance,
and think that he should tell you
these things by the Urine. And
thus was I lately taxed by a Go-
sp at *East-greensted* in *Sussex*
where I lived and began my

practice) because I was strict in examining the state of her bodie, that I might not erre in prescribing her something to give her ease of that which she complained of; for it was very suspicious that she was with child, and she pretended that she desired to take something by my prescription, but because I asked her so many questions (the which she thought I should have resolved my self by the water) she would none of mine advise, but reported that I had no skill in waters, and said, I asked her many questions, but could tell her nothing from the water. I spare to name her, yet I wish that she may chance to read this Story, wherein she may perceive that I could have cozen'd her, that she may blush to think that she was somuch a fool, & thank me that I have canonized her for a fool-Saint, by no other name but the name of a

Gossip

Gossip; and so let her know that I wanted not wit to have deceived her, had not my wil been restrained by a better resolution than to use such base deceit (to fit the humours of my Patients) as is used to delude the vulgar, who think that there is no disease nor symptome thereof, belonging to the body of man or woman, but that it may be discerned in the Urine: Yet it is farre otherwise, for in these Chronical diseases (for the most part) the water seemeth not to import any disease at all, and yet the party is irrecoverably sicke: so likewise the Urine is oftentimes of an high red colour, and seemeth to import a violent Fever, when the partie is not sicke at all: It may be also of so good a colour, and consistence, in a violent disease, as importeth no disease at all, and yet the party sick unto death; for confirmation whereof, I will give you two or three instances,

out of mine own experience, and
 referre you to Doctour Hart for
 further satisfaction, who in his
 Book intituled, *The Anatomy of V-*
rinæ, hath set down many exam-
 ples out of his own observation,
 as also out of the most antient &
 authentick Writers, which con-
 firme the same which I affirme.
 First, therefore, to confirme this
 point, that the sicke party is of-
 ten irrecoverably sicke of a most
 Acute and violent disease, when
 his water seemeth not to import
 any disease at all; I had a Urine
 brought me (when I lived at
East-Greensted in Sussex, where
 I was then a young practisant in
 Physicke) which did not seem
 to import any disease, but was
 of a better colour and consist-
 ence then mine own, who was in
 perfect health, in so much that I
 could not discern thereby that
 the party was sicke, much lesse
 that he was sicke unto death of
 a violent disease: But I did not
 tell

tell the messenger that brought it that I did not perceive by the water, that the partie was sicke, for then I might have shew'd my selfe to have been a foole, and to have had no skill in waters, as that Gossip thought me that I last spake of; but thus I handled the messenger; I asked him how long the partie had been sicke, and he answered me, a weeke; from whence I knew it was a violent disease, for else I should (if I had not put him that question) have thought it to be a Chronical disease, and so should have given a wrong description of the same, because the water seemed to import no disease at all: So when I had gathered by his answer to that question, that it was a violent disease, I likewise knew that there was a Fever joined, and gave him but the description of a Fever, to shew him how the partie was affected, and he was very well satisfied therewith, and

thought I perceived the disease in the water. Now having given this description, how the partie was affected, & that he had a Fever (and indeed a man needs not to say any more, what kind of Fever soever it be) I fell to some conference neerer to the matter (with the Messenger) whereby I came to understand the disease better then by the Urine: and now I begin to tell him the danger that the partie was in, and he desires me (for the messenger was kinsman unto the sicke partie) that I would be pleased out of charitie (for the sicke man was poor, by profession a Shoemaker, by name *John Lintell*) to goe along with him, and to see him, the which I granted, and went along with the messenger to see this sicke partie, whom I found lying in his bed, not able to stirre himself, sicke of a peripneumonickall Fever (which is the Apostumation and inflammation

tion of the lungs) with all the
signes of death in his face upon
the eighth day of his sicknesse,
with sharp nose, hollow eyes, red
cheeks, a great pain in his back
between his shoulders, and a
great oppression of his stomach
and pectorall parts, in so much
that he could scarce breath or
speak, but with ratling in the
throat; all the which when I had
well observed, I put him in mind
of his mortality and present
imminent danger, gave him the
best instructions I could to pre-
pare himselfe for that sodain
change of this life for another,
that was like to be, & so took my
leave of him: but before I could
get away, I was desired by some
of his friends that were about
him, to tell them (for they think
that we can surely tell, or else
that we are not our craftsmasters)
whether he would die or no; and
I took upon me to determine his
death before eight of the clocke
the

the next night, within halfe an
houre of which time he dyed :
But (before I could get out of
the chamber) they began to whis-
per, as the manner is, and to scoff
me to my face, saying amongst
themselves, that they did not
perceive but that he might live
as long as I; but my predictions
proved so true, and were so soon
accomplish'd, that I came off
from that their censure with
more than ordinary credit, for
as much as I had prefixed so
short a time of his life, and the
event (death) following now so
neere the utmost bounds and li-
mits of the time. Yet I confesse
ingenuously, that I was too pe-
remptory in determining his
death within so short a time,
or by such an houre, for I had
told them that he could not live
untill such an houre (which was
eight of the clock) and that, if he
should escape that hour, that he
would recover; But yet both of
these

these predictions might have proved false, for he might both escape that houre, and yet might not recover (though I said he would, if he passed that houre) but dye within a few dayes or houres after: Neither did I pronounce my judgement from any grounds of Art, that did determine his death within such an houre, but only by conjecturall probabilitie; for your cunning men, or Conjurors, nay the Devill himself, cannot otherwise than upon conjecture determine a sicke mans life unto an houre, unlesse you make him one of the Almightyes secret counsell. Nay I dare affirme, that the Devils may, and often are deceived in their conjecture and calculations touching the life and death of men, and yet their naturall knowledge is farre more then mens, for they are spirits; and their acquired knowledge is as much beyond mens, because they

are

are antienter then men (even from the beginning of the world) and are not subject to the same mortality than man is, who (before he come to begin to have understanding) is in his Grave. I say therefore, that no Physician, nay the Devills (who are ancienter than *Æsculapius* or *Hippocrates*, or any of that race) cannot determine the life and death of a man, but upon conjecture, and may be deceived; but yet you look that a Physician should be able to doe it, and not to erre, because such an event doth oftentimes accidentally follow such a peremptory conclusion as this of mine was, that this party would dye within such an hour. It is true indeed, and I might truely say (the nature of the disease, and the strength of the body, with all other signes of death being well considered) that I thought the party would scarce live untill such an

an houre : but if I should say
 (without any qualification of the
 sense) that the party would not
 live untill such an houre, and
 that he would recover if he
 should pass that hour, you might
 think that I spake without my
 book, for I could not say so, but
 that I must speak more than I
 know, and so derogate from the
 providence of God, in assuming
 that knowledge unto my selfe
 that belongs only to him. I was
 likewise called to anorher lustie
 young man (one *John Duffield*
 by name) in the very same Town
 very shortly after, who was sicke
 of the very same disease, in
 the same manner, whose friends
 were very importunate at me to
 be tampering with, and to use my
 best skill to recover him, but I
 perceived that there had another
 Quack been tampering with him
 before, who had omitted the
 opportunity of letting him blood,
 and found him so farre and in
 such.

such case debilitated, that now there was no place for bleeding; unlesse I had been contented to have undergone the scandal that would have soon ensued; so I wished them to send for the Physician of the soul, and told them, there was no place for my Art: For, had I caused him to have been let blood, he would have goneneer to have dyed under the Chirurgians hands, & then they would not, have stuck to have said that I had kill'd him; for it was afternoon, and almost night when I was called unto him, and he dyed before the next morning: Yet (as I said before of the uncertain judgement of diseases by the water) his water was of as good a colour and consistence every way, as any healthfull mans, yet notwithstanding I gave my judgement so upon this Urine, as that I satisfied the messenger; for I asked the messenger, how long the party had been

been sicke, who answered almost
 week; from whence I gathered
 that it was a violent disease, al-
 though the water did not wit-
 nesse the same, and so gave the
 description of a Fever, which
 shewed how the party was affect-
 ed, and made the messenger think
 that I perceived his disease in
 the water; but you (I hope) will
 perceive how I did it, and how
 a man may be sick unto death,
 his Urine shewing no disease at
 all and if a Physician can satisfie
 the messenger, and seem to de-
 scribe the disease, by the Urine,
 notwithstanding. So now I pro-
 ceed to sit in judicature upon
 this modest harlot (the Urine)
 who in Chronical diseases seem-
 eth to import no disease at all,
 and yet she is caught *ipso facto* in
 her close tricks, for which she is
 come to publick censure. But
 first, before I come to examine
 this strumpet, I must further shew
 you how I come to know cer-
 tainly

*How a
lingering
disease is
found out*

tainly whether it be a Chronical
disease or no, since she is (namely
ly the Urine) so perfidious
that there is no credit to be gi-
ven to any thing that she com-
to give in evidence concerning
the state of any sick or well be-
dies water whomsoever : Now
that I discern (namely whether
be a Chronicall disease or no
by the same question that I pro-
pounded in giving my judgment
upon Urines in violent diseases,
and that question was this ;
only asked the messenger how
long the party had been sick
by answer whereunto I am cer-
tified, or at least have strong
presumption, whether it be a
Chronical or violent disease :
for if the Pisse-post say a week
or lesse, I then presume that it
is a violent disease : But if the
Pisse-bearer say that the party
hath not been very well a good
while (which is their answer
commonly in a Chronical dis-
ease,

disease, when we ask how long the party hath been sick, for indeed they are not sick in most Chronical diseases, but are illish or not well) I dare say then that it is a Chronical disease; and when I have once received this answer to the fore-named question, (let the water be of what colour soever it will, or whether I see it or no, I care not) I know how to give an answer that shall please the messenger, and fill his bagge, but put nothing in it; and though the vwater shew no disease at all, (for so it falleth out for the most part, as I have already told you, in these Chronical diseases, that I am now to speak of next;) yet I will find the disease (for which the party sent it) out of it: nay, (if the party should have no disease at all, but send his Urine to see if he be not inclining unto some such hereditary disease as his Parents have died of, or been subject

subject unto, as the Gout, Stone
 Consumption, or the like) I
 will shake it into the danger of
 falling into the same, or some o-
 ther disease of no lesse danger
 for that they always fear, and
 love to be warned of, though
 they have obtained such a consti-
 tution of body as is not obnox-
 ious unto their parents diseases
 and thus I must do, if an Urine
 be sent, though the party be
 well, or but a little out of tune:
 by reason of the least distemper
 that may be; for there is no
 such constitution of body, but
 that it hath its proper infirmi-
 ties, the which must be discer-
 ned (since there is such a custom)
 by the Urine; and I will finde
 them out, and more than there
 are, by it, if once I come to le-
 cture upon it, or else let them
 blame my judgement; so then (I
 trow) there will be work for
 the Tinker to prevent an hole in
 Nature, where there vvas never
 like

like to be a breach. But (J pray)
may not this Physick-tinker
vwho pretending such know-
edge by the Urine, is constrain-
ed to back his pretended know-
edge by such base fallacies)
may not (J say) nay, vwill he not,
think you (under pretence of
fortifying that place vwhere you
fear a breach) grate an hole in
another to let in diseases, to
make himself continual vwork,
he vwhich (at last) vwill let out
that precious liquor of thy life,
that thou vwouldst bee loth to
lose? But J leave that to thine
own charity to judge of; and
to betake my self to my Study,
to come forth from thence in my
gown and my cap, to entertain
the next Pisse-bearers, vwho now
begin to come thick and three-
fold; J must therefore be gone
to my Study, from vvhen-
ce you shall see me come forth pre-
sently, and hear me pronounce
true judgement, upon the false
evidence

evidence of the suborned witness
(the Urine) on the delinquent
(the sick party) though he be ab-
sent, and not here to speak for
himself.

CHAP. VI.

*After what manner (if divers Pisse-
messengers come together) they
must be examined: How to shew
(by the Urine) the Sexo, whether
a woman be with child or no, how
long it is since she conceived of it,
and whether she shall bring forth
a boy or a girle, although the V-
rine shew none of all these.*

ANd now I am in my Study
indeed, and you think (I
suppose) at my book, in earnest
consultation with *Hippocrates*,
or *Galen*, or some other learned
Physick Author; but if I be look-
ing upon any book at all, it shall
rather be *Gordonius* his tractate
of the Cautions of Urines, wher-
in he teacheth a Physician,
(though

though I think his intention
as to teach him not to be de-
ceived by the Urine) to deceive
the people by the same: other-
wise I am meditating how to
indule every pisse-pot-bearer
upon any occasion whatsoever:
and my mind being now set
more upon the benefit that
comes to my selfe by the
pisse-pot, than to others by my
study, I mind my gate or doore
more than my book, though I am
in my study (where haply, my
same being up, I have a bed, and
am lying upon it, and should
have lain there till noon, had I
not been interrupted) and hear
great knocking at my gate, and
must my selfe (in my mans ab-
sence) be faine to goe see what
the matter is: so to my gate I
rudge, in all precipitious hast,
with a quick pace and a sharp
ooke, importing greater busines
than to examine a Pisse-pot,
where I find three or four Pisse-
messen-

messengers at once, (with their Urinals under their aprons whom I usher into my Hall, and there begin (before I take them aside apart to Lecture upon their waters) to look very sternly upon them, and ask them very hastily: (to the end that I may dash them so farre out of countenance, that they may not be capable of conceiving whether I erre or no in giving my judgemene on their waters, and to make them the more ready to tell me whatsoever I shall demand of them) what they would with me, where they live, whose water it is for whom they come, &c. And they are all ready to present me their waters, looking who shall be dispatched first: but before I take any of their Urinals of them, I found them how farre I shall be puzzled with them, dispatching them first, that I shall be least troubled withall. To the first, therefore I say, where live you? and she answers

vers, at such a place, naming
: I further ask her whose wa-
r it is? and she saith her
mistresses: I ask her also who is
er Mistresse, to which she an-
vers me very orderly, and is
ow ready to put forth her Uri-
ll unto me, but I doe not yet
ke it, nor I ask her no more
estions, for she will be ready
tell me whatsoever I shall de-
and: I come therefore to a
cond, and ask her where she
wells, and (she having told me)
ikewise ask her whose water it
hat she hath brought, and she
th a Gentlewomans, who de-
ed her to bring it unto me, and
is ready to give me her Uri-
ll, but I refuse it: I goe now
third, and ask her (for they
for the most part She-pisse-
rers in a great Town or
y) where she dwells, and that
is contented to tell me: but
en I ask her whose water it is,
pauseth here, and begins to
E make

make a doubt whether she were best to tell mee that, or no and therefore answers, that it is a friends of hers: I then ask her what friend it is, and whether it be a mans or a womans water; and she tells me that I shall perceive that by the water, (thinking that I can ought to doe so indeed) when I look upon it, and holds forth her Urinall unto me, in hope that I will dispatch her first, but I refuse to take it, for I am like to be puzzled with her, and it will require more time and Art to answer her than both the other and therefore she shall tarry to be the last answered for that trick. I now therefore take the Urinall of her that told me that it was her Mistresses water, and single her out from her fellow and bid her follow me into another room (for I must not let severall messengers hear what I say to each other) because I may

make

chance

hance to stop two gaps with one
bush, and to give the same answer
and description of the disease to
all them three, (and indeed one
description will as well serve
for all Chronical diseases, as
the description of a Fever for all
violent diseases, as I have shewd
you) and then they would think
that I puld the bush out of
one gap to put it into another,
and that I could say nothing else.
having therefore took the maid
into another room, bid her come
to the light, and as I am taking
the Urinall out of the case (per-
ceiving it to be of a subcitrine or
pale colour, which seems not to
import any disease) I presently
say, Maid, thy Mistresse goes up
and down: and she an-
swers, yes forsooth; and ima-
ines no lesse now, but that I per-
ceive the Idea or shape of her
Mistresse in the water, and thinks
that I can tell any thing else by
the same, and that I shall not now

Ordinary
times of
conception.

need to trouble my self in asking her any more questions, for she tells me that her Mistresse goes up and downe indeed, and that I had said very right, and tell me, that her Mistresse desired that I would certifie her whether she were with child, or no; so now set down the Urinall in the window, and tell her that I must stand for a little while, and settle, and then I will tell her presently. *In the mean time*, I fall to parley with the maid, and ask her, whether her mistresse have had any child or no, and how long (if she have) it is since she had one; and she saith, a year, a year and an half, or almost two yeares: and (indeed) most childing women goe a year, or neere upon, and many a year and half, and some two yeares before they conceive with child again, especially if they nurse their children themselves. *I ask her likewise*, if she can tell whether her

Mi-

Mistresse have her naturall courses monthly or no, or when she had them; to which she answers, that her Mistresse bid her tell me, that she hath not had them this tenne weekes, and therefore tells me that she thinks she is with child, but would desire me to resolve her; And I may quickly doe it without any more looking upon the water, for the tale (that this wench hath told) shews plainly that she is with child, and the sodain stoping of the courses in a married woman (that enjoyed them monthly before) is the most certain token in the world, that I know, that that a woman is with child: it is likewise the aptest time for a woman to conceive immediatly after she hath had them, neither can I nor any other Physician tell, but by this token, (which is the most certain of all the rest) agreeing with other signes of conception, which the water

*The signe
of concep-
tion in
married
women.*

*Other
signs of
the same.*

shews not, whether a woman be with child or no, and yet for fashion sake I take the Urinal in my hand again, and fall to peering into it (as though I looked for some little child there) And say now to the maid, that her Mistresse is not very well in her stomach, hath no appetite to meat, is ill in her stomach in a morning, and apt to vomit after meat (and so are most childing women at this time) and say, that she is a quarter gone with child, which jumps just with ten weeks, according to the common computation of a womans going forty weeks: but I do not say, that she is ten weeks with child, or just so long as since she had her natural courses last, for that would make them so cunning (in time) that they would not send their waters to a Doctour to cast to know whether they were with child or no, but I say, she is a quarter gone with

with child, which is but as much as to have said she is ten weeks with child, or just so long as since she had her courses last, which was (as the maid told me) ten weeks ago. I further say, that she is with child of a boy, and to say so, is an even lay; yet, lest it should prove false, I say (looking upon the water very earnestly) that if it had been brought when it had been warm, or when she had been quick with child, or some such like flim, I could have told her certainly whether she were with child of a boy, or of a girl, but I verily think it will be a boy; so now, if it chance to be a boy indeed, it will be granted that I knew for certain that it would be a boy, and I shall be accounted one of the rarest Doctors in the Town; but if it chance to be a girl, the flim, that I gave to the maid, and the truth of my predictions

How you are to deal with those who desire to be resolved, whether the child is like to be a boy or a girl.

in determining the Gentlewoman to be with child, and telling her how long she was gone with child, will help to bear out the other, so that I shall not have my skill one jot abated thereby. I now therefore tell the maid (as if she had come in but now) that her Mistresse is not very well in her stomach, hath no appetite to meat, is inclining to vomit after meat, is with child a quarter gone, (and as I think of a boy, and that it were very convenient for her to take some corroborating Electuary to strengthen and settle her stomach, though she be with child) nay, I tell her, that it will be good, not only for her, but for her child also; and I bid her tell her Mistresse, that it will make her child to prosper the better within her, and make it the more lively, so that she shall be the better able to bring it forth with the more ease; nay, I tell her

her, that it will make her bring forth the more wise and understanding child. And so I have done with the maid, bid her remember me to her Mistresse, and be sure to tell her what I had said: and now I am sure that I shall get a fee for my self, and a feeling for mine Apothecary; for what woman (being with child) would not have it to prosper within her? but would she not more gladly bring it forth with ease, and most gladly (it being brought forth) have it prove a wise and understanding child? I dare say she would, though for no other end, but (meerly out of pride and emulation) to have it wiser (that is, wittier, and more sharp-witted) than her neighbours, and not so much out of desire that it should attain true wisdom: but whatever her drift be, it skills not; I must be-
think my self of something to perform that which I promised,

for this Gentlewoman will repair unto me for such an Eleeſuary as I ſpake of; to which purpoſe, I have the moſt admirable receipt in the world, I learned it of a proud Goſſip very lately, into whoſe company I light by chance, vvho vvvas very inquiſitive to learn where ſhe might get ſome Quinces, and in a proud ſcornful manner queſtioned vvith me concerning the nature and vertue of them; who told her that they did corroborate the ſtomach, and vvwere cooling and reſtringent, and therefore good againſt vomiting, and fluxes; at which ſhe ſeemed to ſcorn, and ſaid, that ſhe had heard a learned Doctour ſay, that they being eaten of a great bellied-vvoman, vvould make her bring forth a wiſe child, as if I could not as well tell how farre they conduce to the producing of a wiſe child, as her learned Doctour. But ſuppoſe Marmalade,

lade, or some other confection of Quinces alone to be admirable for that purpose, yet I have learned more wit than to tell this Gentlewoman so, or to give her a box of Marmalade, and bid her eat often of it in the morning fasting, and before and after meat; no, she would then under-value my skill, and scarce think me worthy of a fee; but I prescribe her an Electuary, wherein Marmalade, or some other confection of Quinces is the chief ingredient, but I mix therewithall some *species* or conserves to seem to prescribe some rare, curious thing, though Marmalade alone would have done as well: I shall serve this Gentlewoman even so, and shall prescribe her such an Electuary, which may haply stay her vomiting, and corroborate her stomach, so as she may have a better appetite to meat, and her child may become the more live-

ly

ly, and prosper the better within her; but whether it will make the child so wise as to know its own father or no, I know not; I dare not promise: but let her now send vwhen she vvill, for J am provided for her; and so J have done vvith her maid, and sent her away, and am ready to encounter with the second (and to send her away as wise as she came) who told me that it vvas a Gentlewomans vvater that shee had brought.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

bat Physicians are often fain to reckon up most of the Symptoms that accompany all the Chronical diseases of all the parts of the body (from head to heel) untill they hit upon that which the messenger looketh for, because the Urine (for most part) in a Chronical sickness, seemeth not to import any disease at all: and that a Physician (if he give a false description of the disease, so that he be taken up by the messenger for the same) must make it good however.

[Am now come forth with the Maid, whom I have dispatched, and bid the second messenger follow me into the same room where I gave my Oracle unto the Maid: where being come, I say, come (good woman) give me thy Urinal, and

and tell her (the Urine being of
 such a colour, as importeth not
 an Acute disease, that is of
 high red colour) that this Gentlewoman
 walks up and down hath a crude
 stomach, no appetite to meat, and is
 (if she feed liberally) ill after it, and
 the reason of the ill disposition of
 her stomach, is often pained in
 the head : and here she stops me
 before I run any further (for
 else I might chance to reckon
 up most of the Symptomes that
 accompany Chronical diseases
 till I hit upon that which the
 messenger looked for) and she
 takes me off, and saith, she is
 troubled with a great pain in the
 head indeed, but doth not com-
 plain much of her stomach : and
 then I reply, that the pain in
 the head proceeded from the
 stomach and parts thereunto ad-
 joining, and that the stomach
 is always accessory to the diseases
 of the head, and that I name
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ned the illnesse of her stomach;
rst, because it was the cause of
er disease: and having once
iven a description of a disease,
must be sure to make it good,
whether it be true or false; for
J had (for a description of a
isease) said that she had been
troubled vvith an oppilation of
he Liver, and pain in the head;
the messenger answering, no,
Master Doctour, she is troubled
vvith an illnesse, and pain in the
tomach) J vvould have said, it
is very true indeed, and J should
have told you so, had you not
interrupted me, but yet J would
maintain it very confidently, that
it came from the head (for the
tomach and head do mutually
offend each other) and vvhat
ould she have said to the con-
rary? or if when J had given
description of the disease, she
had said, Master Doctour, she is
much as you have said, but do
not you perceiue that she hath

a very vweak back? to which
 J answer, yes marry hath she (for
 else why should she ask me?) and
 something else too, vvhich
 shall tell you presently; and then
 J take the Urine and look upon
 it, and shake it together, and
 set it down in the window to
 settle, pretending that it will
 shew me something else anon.
 In the mean time J gather by
 conference with the messenger
 whether it bee a married vvoman,
 or a maidens vvater, and
 then J take the Urinal and say
 (if it be a married vvoman)
 that she hath a very vweak back
 indeed, and that she is troubled
 vvith the Whites, which is a
 disease that very many women
 are troubled withal, that com-
 plain of vweak backs: so now
 J have made amends for not na-
 ming it at the first amongst the
 other Symptomes: and now
 she thinks that J have found it
 out by the vvater, never dream-
 ing

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ng that J conclude, that shee
 hath a weak back, from her ques-
 tion, and adde, that she hath
 the Whites, as a disease that fol-
 lows that weaknesse of back, but
 thinks (because J look in the
 water) that J find it there: but
 this water chance to bee a
 Maiden-Gentlewomen, who
 is either troubled with a pain or
 heat in her back, and the mes-
 senger ask me, if she be not trou-
 led with one of them, J pre-
 sently conjure them both into
 the water (for they commonly
 go both together) by shiking
 and looking into it, as also by
 setting it down a little to settle,
 and taking it up again straight-
 ways, (for it is quickly found)
 and then J say, that she hath a
 great pain and heat in her back
 too, and (according to her
 ripenesse, and readinesse for the
 man) that she would have the
 stone, or rather the Stones, if
 she could tell how to get them:

I further add (naming the disease for which she hath sent her water, though she say nothing farther, only that *Cupid* hath hit her with his golden arrow) that the Gentlewoman wanteth a good husband, and that she dreameth often of her sweet-heart; and bid the woman bid her be of good cheer, and tell her that her sweet-heart will come very shortly; and with this message she is so delighted, that she is more than half well again, and thin to her self, though she say nothing to her that brought near her Urinal, that I am a cunning man, and that I can as well tell whether she will enjoy whom she is taken withall, as I have guessed by her years and constitution of body (but she thinks I have done it by her Urine) that she is in love, and that I can help her to some thing to make her sweet-heart farre in love with her, and mean to trie me for some Love-powder

some other devise to catch
 her Love in a Cleft stick; for she
 hath heard of such tricks, and
 some that have professed Phy-
 sick, have taught that Art, and
 divers both men and women
 have repaired unto such Knaves,
 and by practizing such wicked
 means as hath been taught them)
 have obtained their Lovers; but
 yet if she repair unto me again
 for this purpose (though J have
 been very youthful in descanting
 upon her water) J will read her
 graver Lecture, for J disclaim
 such knowledge (though haply
 know more than such a Rogue
 shall practise it) and detest
 such wickednesse at mine heart.
 But now this long Parenthesis,
 or discourse concerning this
 maiden-Gentlewoman, may
 seem to have had hindred the
 dispatch of the woman that
 came for the married gentlewo-
 man: yet if you do suppose that
 she came in but now, and that J
 have

have but now taken her to do
and have gathered (after that
once pronounced a description
of the disease) by parley wi
her, that the Gentlewoman
married, and such other circum
stances as J would know, ye
shall not perceive but that J pr
sently dispatch her; taking th
Urinal in my hand, and from th
water (though she have told n
all) pronounce the disease, an
say, that the Gentlewoman ha
a very weak back, is trouble
with the Whites, and that th
disease had hindered (for ye
must conceive that the woma
told me that this Gent,lewoma
hath not had any child this thr
or four yeares) her conceivin
with child, and that she woul
have no more children, unles
she were freed of them; and no
J must think upon somethin
(against she send) to cure th
Gentlewoman, for J am su
she'll to't again for the t'oth
boy

oy: and now J am ready for
the third messenger, that said
he came for a friend of hers.

CHAP. VIII.

How to correct the perverse dispo-
sition of crosse messengers: and
afterwards to make the messenger
believe that thou canst conjure, by
shewing the disease by the Urinal
case. How men will serve their
wives (who would fain be rid of
hem) and women their husbands,
when they have been with a Phy-
sician (for advice) the one for the
other. The notable imposture of a
Butter-box about this Towne, who
pretendeth great skill (above o-
ther men) in giving judgement
of diseases by the Urine.

Have made this Gossip tarric
till the last for her oracle, be-
cause I feared by her answers
(when

(when I asked her whose water
 it was that she had brought) that
 she would prove a crosse peece of
 flesh to deal withall : I must
 therefore handle her gently, for
 the wildest colts are oftener ta-
 med by gentle means, as by let-
 ting them have the reigns lie sti-
 in their necks, and giving them
 their play, then by curbing them
 in too straightly, or by labour-
 ing to quiet them by switch and
 spurre, or the lash : I therefore
 suffer this colt to play in his
 own halter, till she have so tired
 or hampered her self, that J may
 doe what J will with her : J doe
 in no wise handle her roughly
 or speak harshly unto her, and
 say, come you with your friend
 water, and let me see it, and
 (when J have taken it of her)
 ask her whether it be a mans or
 a womans water, for it seemed
 by her other answer, that she
 will not tell me that, and then
 say (she denying to tel me) come
 come

me, a Pox on't, tell me whose
 ater it is, for J have not time to
 nd peering into it, for every
 ing that J must tel you, though
 could find it there, if J had not
 her fish to seeth: and indeed
 eir foolish peevishnesse had
 ftentimes) need to be so met
 thall, and some phyicians
 ve gone that straine, and by
 at humour have gotten more
 me, then their transcendent
 ill in Physick or learning a-
 ove other men hath deserved:
 at J am not of that humour, no,
 ay, come good woman (who
 nks as much of goodnesse, as a
 ount-cat of muske) J have made
 u tarry, but you shall not al-
 gether lose your labour; J
 ay follow me; and so J con-
 ct her into my Parlour, where
 ave my man waiting for me
 ith a cup of Ale, with a Nut-
 owne tost in it, or else a cup of
 od English Bear of sixteen at
 e least, with Nutmeg and Su-

gar in it for my morning draught, and sit me down in my chair, and say, here good woman I drink to you, and so fetch out a bowl of almost a pinte, and bid my man fill the good woman's cup, and put in some more Nutmeg and Sugar, and bid her drink an hearty draught: and when she hath drunk, I bid my man fill me another cup, that may wash both mine eyes, so that I may see the better to dispatch this woman quickly: and when she have drunk that off, I bid my man fill the good woman another cup, and bid her mend her draught, and tell her that to drink Nutmeg and Sugar in her Beer in a morning will make her water sweet. And thus are the perverse dispositions of crosse messengers better corrected, than the malignity of Scammony, with Anise-seed, Rubarbe with spike Agarick and Turbith with Saffron, gemme, Ginger, or Galingall.

Scam

enna with Ginger, or Cinamon,
 lack Hellebore with Masticke, or
 cinamon, or *Lapis Armenius*
 with twenty times washing in
 rose-water. But now to return
 to the matter, I have washed a-
 way all the ill quality of this
 womans nature with the cup of
 beer that J gave her, and
 brought her to so good a tem-
 per with my loving speeches, that
 she need not fear, but that she will
 tell me any thing that J shall ask
 her: however, J have now drunk
 my mornings draught, & shall be
 able to see the clearer, if J must
 send it all out of the water, that
 she must shew. J therefore now say,
 some good woman (it is a great
 chance but that J lie;) how long
 hath your friend been sick? and
 she cannot answer me to this
 question without shewing me the
 cause, (that it is, whether it be a
 mans or a womans water) for the
 party is not sick; for then she
 might answer me directly, with-
 out

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out

out giving me any knowledge
 thereof, and might say, a week, a
 fortnight, or more, or lesse, but
 she must needs say, He, or She
 (but yet she will scarce remem-
 ber that she said, He or She, anon
 when J shall shew my skill upon
 the water, and determine the
 Sexe) hath not been very well a
 good while, and so offers me her
 Urinall with the water in it, as
 it is in the Case, but J refuse to
 take it, and say unto her as fol-
 loweth. Good woman, because
 J have made you to stay so long,
 J will shew you your friends
 disease by the Urinall-Case, and
 never look upon the water at all;
 give me therefore the Urinall-
 Case, and do you keep the water
 to your self, so that J doe not see
 it at all, and yet J will tell you
 your friends disease as well as he
 that should pore and peep, or
 gaze into the water this month:
 and now the woman thinks that
 J can surely conjure. J now
 there-

Therefore take the Urinall-Cafe
her, and look as wistly upon
as if it were a Urinal with the
water in it, and presently pro-
ounce (looking upon the Cafe,)
that this party goes up and
down, is not heart-sick, but is
sick in the body, hath but a bad
stomach, doth linger and pine as
if he were, is joylesse and melan-
colick, and takes no pleasure in
any thing, which shall be the
description of this disease: and
now the woman she wonders to
hear me say, by looking upon the
Urinal-Cafe, that the party is so
affected, as I have said; and yet
it is true that the party is so af-
fected, and it is as true that the
Urinal-Cafe doth shew it as cer-
tainly as the Urine it self. For
the water might be of such a
ridable colour and consistence
that might seem not to import any
disease at all, and yet the party
might be sicke unto death: It
might likewise be of such a co-
lour

lour and consistence as might
 seem to import a violent disease
 when the party is not sick at all.
 I wish therefore that any Physic-
 an would set pen to paper to
 disprove me, or to shew that
 there is any certain judgement
 of any disease, by the water; and
 yet forsooth this base custome of
 divining by it must be continued.
 But how then, will you say, can
 a Physician conclude, that a party
 is thus or thus affected, from
 it? Why thus you may doe it
 namely, by putting a question.
 For (as Fernelius saith) *Inter-
 rogatiuncula cautè præmitenda
 quampridem morbus invasit*, the
 question is to be propounded
 (craftily) to the messenger (as
 we have done to this woman) how
 long the party hath been sick.
 Then pronounce a description of
 the disease, and then fall to par-
 ticulars with the messenger, and thou
 shalt quickly find what the dis-
 ease is; for the same Author saith

*Verborum circuitu stultorum mens
acille irretitur*, by exchange of
words the fool messenger is
soon caught: And thus have I
ave caught this woman, whom
though she be an old bird) I
aught with chaffe; for I
sked her before I took the Uri-
all-case of her (by which I have
ndertaken to divine) how long
er friend had been sick, and she
nswerd me, that he (but hath for-
ot that she said he) had not
een very well a good while,
rom which answer I shall shew
both the sexe and the disease;
or this word (He) sheweth me the
exe, and these words, Hath not
een very well a good while, shew
ne that it is a Chronical dis-
ase and how the party is affect-
d: The latter part of her answer,
namely, A good while, shew that
it is a Chronical disease; and the
ormer part of the words, name-
y, Hath not been very well, doe
mply that the party lieth not by
t, and that therefore he goeth

up and down, hath no appetite
 to meat, is faint in his body
 doth linger and pine as it were
 is joylesse and malencholick, and
 takes no pleasure in any thing
 (as I told her before) and so are
 all they that have not been very
 well a good while: But this
 woman never dreams that I gather
 all this from her answer, be-
 cause I look upon the Urinall
 case, but rather thinks that the
 Urinall infected the case, or else
 that I can conjure: But let her
 think what she will, so that I con-
 serve that fame which I have got
 in the Pisse-pot Science, I care
 not: Yet this I am sure, that she
 will think never the worse of me
 for being a conjurer. Imagine
 with me, that she came but now
 in, and that (after my courteous
 entertainment of her) I have but
 now taken the Urinall-case of
 her, asked how long her friend
 hath been sick, and received her
 answer, But that I presently pro-
 nounce the same description of

her

her friends deſeaſe that I have already ſhewn you; at which ſhe wonders not a little, but I ſhall make her wonder more anon: And now I adde, that it is a mans water, to which ſhe anſwers that it is indeed. I further aſke her how old the partie is, and according to her anſwer, as the parties age ſhall agree with hers, I ſay that it is her husbands, at which ſhe marvels more then at all the reſt, and ſaith, that it is indeed: and now ſhe is ready to put finger in the eye, and aſk me if he be not in a Conſumption, and tells me (for I did not name it) that he hath a very great cough: She aſks me likewise, if I doe not perceive it; and I anſwer, yes, I doe perceive it; or elſe beſool me while you will, and I will never be angry: And then I tell her that this cough proceeds from his ill ſtomach (which I had named) that ſent a rheume unto his head, which di-

stilled down from thence upon
his lungs, and caused the same.
now come neerer to the matter
and tell her that her husband is
inclining (perhaps further en-
tered than ever I shall be able to
recover him) into a Consumpti-
on: But yet I tell her, that I hope
he may be recovered as yet, and
that I will use the best means that
may be, to restore him: I also
ask her why she so long deferred
coming to a Physician, and she
saith, that her husband had
thought to have worne it out, as
they all think to doe: I now tell
her, that I fear there will be some
danger, yet I will doe what can
be done on my behalfe, and that
she must now deferre no longer
time if she love her husbands
life: And now, if she be not pro-
vided of another husband alrea-
dy, and so come more to know
how long she shall be troubled
with him, and to excuse her selfe
(if he should chance to dye) then
for

or any thing to cure him, I must
ethink my self of some *Aurum*
notabile, some liquor of life of a
reat price, some consumption
ouder of twenty or thirty shil-
ngs an ounce, or some such re-
eipt which no body hath but
y selfe, then the which *non da-*
ur majus secretum, there is not a
reater secret in the world: And
ow if I recover the man he will
hink his purse to be in a Con-
umption, but I cannot cure it
ere. But if this woman would
ave him dye, she will goe home
nd tell him that he is in a Con-
umption indeed, and will scarce
ecover: So now whereas he went
p& down before, walked abroad,
nd was sicke but a little in
st, he feels himselfe iller already
with this message, and means to
ye in good earnest, and so be-
akes himselfe to his chamber,
with a resolution to save his
urse, out of which he never
omes till he be brought with

his heels forward: And thus w
 I cruelly haunted (at Cante
 bury) by a man, to put him
 comfort of his wives more sode
 departure than God had de
 creed, but she is yet living, an
 (for ought that I know) ma
 live to eat of that Goose tha
 may graze upon his Grave.
 dare say, that woman came no
 short of that man, yet I did neve
 perceiue that any woman eue
 brought me her husbands. Urin
 for that purpose; I will no
 therefore belye them to make
 them worse than they are, fo
 they are (God amend them
 bad enough of themselves alrea
 dy: I have therefore done with
 this woman (for I suspect, for al
 her feigned teares, that she came
 to that purpose) and have giv
 her her errand, and sent her a
 way, and she (by this time) hat
 given her husband his errand,
 and sent him the way of all flesh
 (who had he not trusted to his
 wife,

wife, and relied upon the sending
 of his Pisse in stead of sending
 for my self or some other
 learned Physician) might have
 been a live man, and have lived
 many a fair year: But you see
 what is become of him, and (I
 hope) conceive what danger you
 put your lives in that adventure
 to take Physick prescribed by the
 sight of the Urine onely: I hope
 likewise, that you conceive by
 these few instances that I have
 already set down, how a Phy-
 sician (if I may so call him that
 useth such base fallacies to back
 his pretended knowledge) may
 give judgement of Urines both
 in Acute and Violent, or Chro-
 nicall and lingring diseases, and
 now handsomly your Pisse-mes-
 sengers are sob'd over: for I
 protest before God, that by these
 fallacies, this deceitfull jugling,
 and farre worse shifts then any
 I have here set down, hath this
 base custome of giving judge-
 ment

ment of diseases by the sight of the Urine, been underpropped and supported, or else it had long agoe been abrogated, and fallen to the ground : For there is no knowledge of any disease to be gathered by the Urine, sufficient to guide a Physician in prescribing of medicines to cure the same : And yet (forsooth) such a base custome hath been upholden by most of our best Physicians, that (you bringing us your Pisse) we may tell you (though we doe it meerly by such fallacies as I have shewed you, or the like) what is the disease, by it, and whether it be a mans or a womans water; as also if it be the water of a woman-kinde, whether it be a married womans or a Maidens; if a married womans, whether she be with child or no; and, if with child, whether she shall bring forth a boy or a girle, and when she conceived of it; and (I think
too.

whether she shall bring
forth a man or a monster. I can
tell you one thing more (as well
as any man in the world can tell
you any of these that I have na-
med) by the water, if you be as
much desirous to know, as you
are farre to seek sometimes, and
that is this, namely who begot
this child, whether your own
husband, or what other man.
But if women did believe as
much (which they may as well
as any of the other) we should
as often have half a peece, for be-
ing sent for to the womankind,
as have half a shilling sent us for
casting their water. Nay the Maid
(that I spake of) may chance to
be but a crackt vessell, and a sup-
posed Virgin, and hath been
toying with some fellow or o-
ther, so farre, that she knew not
how to back his putting for-
ward, but hath (she thinks but
in jeast) taken such earnest for
her Virginitie, as hath con-
firmed

firmed the sale - of her chastitie
 Upon consideration whereof
 she now begins to grow male-
 content, is queſie ſtomached
 troubled with a pain and ſwel-
 ling in her belly, and her ancles
 are ſwolne towards night; for
 which cauſe, her friends fear the
 Dropſie, or ſome ill diſeaſe, and
 ſo ſend their Daughters water to
 a Doctour to caſt, to know what
 ſhe ayleth; and if they have any
 jealousie of their Daughter, that
 ſhe hath plaid at faſt and looſe,
 and plaid looſe when ſhe ſhould
 have kept faſt, they think that
 a Doctour can tell how the knot
 ſlipt, and eaſily reſolve them
 of that doubt: But if we ſuſpect
 and conceive it to be ſo in-
 deed by the tale of the meſſenger
 that brings this water, yet we
 dare not ſay that this Maid is
 with child, for we know not the
 trouble and ſtirre that might
 come of it; but haply we ſay, Is
 this a Maids water? and then
 we

we say (if it be) that she hath a Tympanie (which is is a Dropfie, as her Parents feared) meaning with two legges, which proves too true, and makes the messenger to call to minde (when this Tympany hath more plainly discovered it self) that the Doctour asked her if it were a Maids water; & then they surely think that we could tell by the water; but yet we can tell no otherwise, than as I shewed you before in giving judgement of a womans Urine, and how we judge them to be with child by their water; the which, women themselves might do (if they would apply their hearts unto that wisdom that most properly concerned them) by conferring with discreet women, or Midwives, who (if they could not better tell by that secret examination of their bodies which they might make, and by other observations, whether a woman were with child

or

or no, than any Physician can doe by the Urine) were not worthy to exercise that function. So they should not need to trouble a physician (for that matter) but that they love rather to be tampering with a man than with their own sexe, and so might save that groat (sent for casting their water to know whether they be with child or no) to buy them a pound of Sope to make their Linnen white: *But the woman is so addièted to the man, that Midwives (I think) ere long will be quite out of request, so that if some more of us Physicians (who are the most proper and handsome handed men amongst us) doe not turn women-deliverers, our brothers will be over wrought; Sed nolo hoc ulcus tangere: But I will not now rub any more upon this sore, for I have not now time to search it to the bottom, and therefore I wil let it alone untill I may chance to rank it with the other monopolized secrets of the*
metho-

Methodicall Abusers of the noble
 profession of physick. And thus
 I shewd the fallacies and
 navery (of all those, whether
 physicians, or Quacks and Em-
 pirickes, who pretend know-
 ledge of diseases by the same)
 sed in the giving judgement of
 an Urine: The which I have so
 plainly shewed, that the most ig-
 norant people may perceive how
 easily they are flamm'd over,
 when they send their Pisse to a
 Doctour to cast, and may col-
 lect (for it is very true) that there
 is no certain knowledge of any
 disease to be gathered from the
 Urine; but yet the nature of men
 is such, that (being settled in an
 opinion, though grounded
 meerly upon errors and falsities)
 they will hardly be beaten from
 it by sound arguments and so-
 lid reasons, and will rather im-
 brace and maintain falsehood
 (instead of truth) than be
 thought so weak as to have been
 possibly

possibly deluded. I know for certain, that it will hardly find into many of your heads, which I have written; because many Physicians, some Divines, and other silenced Ministers who have turned Physicians (whose tender consciences would not suffer them to subscribe to the deceitful ceremonies of the Church) have practized these base fallacies, giving judgement of Waters being brought unto them: But (I hope) some of their waters will be better looked into, than to have suffered to exercise two callings of such weight as are Divinity and Physick: And (for mine own part) I care not though I be censured for going about to overthrow this custome of giving judgement of diseases by the Urine, the which I know shall be; for I have already ejaculated something to this purpose, and I finde men so prepossessed with an opinion that the Urine

is sufficient to shew a Physician
the disease, sexe, and conception,
and the like, so that very me-
chanicks tell me that they have
sent their waters unto such and
such Doctours, who have thereby
told them their diseases directly:
(saith one) have sent my
Wives water by my Maid (who
is a cunning wench, and would
not be deceived) to a young
Dutch man a Doctour, who (they
say) is the most expert man for
his judgement in waters, in all
the Town, and he hath told the
Maid (by the water) how her
Mistresse hath been affected in e-
very respect, and that she was
with child, which proved true.
To which I answer, that if the
Maid had no more wit than her
Master, I could as easily cozen
her as the Dutch-man did; and I
doe further affirm, that the Dutch
man is an Ass, the French-man
a Foole, and the English-man a
Knave, who pretendeth know-
ledge

ledge of diseases by the Urine have likewise had some conference with some of better breeding, and more knowing men who (because they have been thus deluded by their physicians) do likewise believe that the Urine doth shew the disease sufficiently of it self: And (for this purpose) saith one, I have sent my water unto such a Doctor, with a latine Epistle of two or three lines (not writing how I was in any kind affected) and he hath returned me an answer in very terse Latine, and shewd me truely how I was affected, and what was the cause of my disease; and therefore certainly (saith he) the Urine doth shew the disease; To whom I answered, that he could pen no Epistle (though he do not write therein how he is affected) from whence a Physician cannot collect something which shews how he is affected, more than the Urine:

ine: and yet when he returns
is answer, he will therein im-
lie that he perceiveth it by the
Urine. For examples sake, I have
ere framed an Epistle from this
Academian (but haply not in
such terse latine as he wrote) un-
to his Physician, for his judge-
ment of his disease by his Urine:
I have likewise set down the
Physicians Oracle or answer in
some of the very same words
which this Gentleman said that
his Doctour wrote unto him:
From whence you shall perceive
that there is nothing but fallacies
in giving judgement of diseases
by the Urine onely.

CHAP. IX.

*That the learnedst Clerks are not
the wisest men, and that the cun-
ningst Pisse-prophets are not so
honest as they should be: that
the giving judgement of diseases
(by the Urine) is legerdemaine,
or meer jugling.*

Urinam

VRinam hanc nostram (egregi
Domine Doctor) morborum
quam vocant indicem, per hunc ba-
julum cum hisce meis literis, inspi-
ciendam ad te misi. Quid ma-
minatur, vel quodnam morbi ge-
nus significare videtur, ex tuis li-
teris rescriptis scire gestio: Inspice
igitur, & rescribe sententiam tuam
tantum quæ sit, de urina, quem mor-
bum indicat præsentem, vel futurum
prognosticat: Deque cura ejus
& consilii genere quod erit ei ac-
commodatissimum, sum posthac con-
sulturus quum te certiorum fece-
rim (ex ore meo) quid mali potissi-
mum affligit, & quæ sit ejus causa
(si forte calaret eam Urina) osten-
derim: Vale interim, & ut valeas
cura, ut & me valere facias, &
valentem conserves.

Amicus tuus tui amantissimus, R.K.

Englished thus.

Worthy Master Doctor,
I have sent you by this
bearer, with these my Letters, my
water to view, which men call
the

the discoverer of diseases. I desire to understand by your letters, what evill it threatens, and what kind of disease it seemeth to be token: view it therefore, and return me your opinion of it in writing, & what present infirmity or imminent danger it doth forebode: as for the cure of it, I shall take your advice concerning that counsel which shall be most convenient for it, when I have certified you (from mine own mouth) what malady most afflicts me, and have shewd you (if my Urine should conceale it) what is the cause of it. In the mean time have a care of your own welfare, that you may make me well, and reserve my welfare also. And so re-you-well.

Your most loving friend, R.K.

J confesse, that this Epistle both give a physician very little light of the disease; towards the pronouncing judgement of the same

same, yet not so little as the Urine. I can draw no conclusion from the words thereof, because I penned them my self. But from the circumstance of the words I gather these particulars. First, that there was acquaintance between you and your Doctour, and that thereby he knew the complexion and constitution of your body, which conferred much, to the giving judgement of your Urine, otherwise (if there had been no acquaintance between you) you would not have written unto him so familiarly: Secondly, you did but *le uir agrotare*, were but a little sickish or ill at ease, or else you would not have been able to have written your self, for in a Violent disease (for the most part men are in two of three dayes so debilitated in their bodies, and disturbed in their senses, that they cannot write: Thirdly, from the Urine ariseth this circumstance

that (as the water seemed not to import a violent disease) it did not seem to import any disease at all, save onely that it was sent with your letters, to witnesse that you were not well. Fourthly, I presume, that the messenger, whom you sent with your Pisse, could tell your Doctour (for I am sure he would demand that) that you walked up and down, but were not very well: all which circumstances being well considered and laid together, were might enough for your physican to shew how you were affected. I doubt not, but that your Doctour knew well how to make use of all such advantages, for else he would have been as lightly esteemed of all men, as you would have esteemed him, if he had not told you (as you think) your disease by your water. I will now pen his answer unto your letters, and then J will shew you the falacies of them; wherein you

G

shall

shall peceive, thas the learned
Clerks are not the wisest men
not the craftiest Pisse-prophet
so honest as they should be.

Difficilis admodum (domine Doctissime
morborum, ex Urina solius inspecti
one, cognitio & investigatio : Quæ ver
inde noverim, ut me velis rescribere, e
recenseo. Laboras (ut opinor) a Pituitâ
stomacho in caput elevatâ, & rursus è ca
pite in subjacentes partes distillante: quæ
verò partem opprimit, quamque viam as
fectat nescio : At mihi suspicio orta est
ventriculum eandem præcipuè tenere, &
nauseam tibi cum cibi fastidio addesse, unde
nec cibum appetis nec estum digeris.
Liem præterea, præ stomachi impuritate
bitio inquinatur, & inde cor tetra vapor
feritur & caput : unde tristaris, & som
ni carentia, vel saltem tibi adsunt somni
turbulenti. Venter cum hypochondriis flatu
bus cruciatur. Videris etiam aliquantulu
lum febricitare. Si quid omisi quod ex U
rinâ noverim, vel quod eadem non indi
caverit, fac me ut sciam, & id tibi consi
lii genus (quod ad morbum profligandum
& ad pristinam sanitatem inducendam e
rit aptissimum) suppedita vero. Vale, &
ut valeas curo & cupio.

Sanitatis tuæ studiosissimus. H. C.

Englishe

Englished thus.

THe discerning and finding out (most learned Sir) of diseases by the sight of the Urine only, is a matter of great difficulty; yet (as you desire me) I have written unto you what I discern by your Urine. You are (as I conceive) troubled with Rheume arising from your stomach unto your head, and from thence distilling again upon the lower parts: but what part it most oppresseth, or what place it affects, I cannot well tell; yet I have great suspicion that it chiefly possesseth your stomach, and that your stomach is nauseous and loaths your meat, in so much that you neither desire meat, nor can digest it when you have eaten it. Furthermore, your Spleen is ill affected by reason of the Impuritie of your stomach; whereupon your heart and head are assaulted with a tetrous vapour, so that you are melancholick, and cannot take your rest, or at least have very troublesome sleeps: your belly and hypochondres are oppressed with wind: you seem also to be some what feverish. If I have omitted any thing that I discern by your Urine, or that your Urine doth not shew, let me but know it, and I will supply you with that advise which shall be most convenient

nient to profligate your disease, and to
 reduce you to your former health.
 I desire and study your well-fare, so
 fare-well. *The most earnest wisher*
of your health, H. C.

This Epistle (Master Doctour)
 hath pleased your Patient, and
 you thereby have purchased a
 great deal of honour: your La-
 tine he understands well enough,
 but the implied sense and mean-
 ing thereof he is not aware of,
 because he is not acquainted
 with the mysterie of giving
 judgement of a Pisse-pot: I will
 therefore be so bold as to com-
 mert upon your Epistle, the bet-
 ter to help his understanding,
 and then I leave him to his own
Genius to retain or reject his old
 opinion concerning judgement
 of diseases by the sight of the
 Urine.

And now (Master Doctour
 for your Epistle) you begin it
 thus, first you wrire, That the
 discerning and finding out of
 dis-

diseases by the sight of the Urine onely, is a very difficult matter.

It is very true, Master Doctour, that you have said; it is a very difficult matter (indeed) to find out diseases by the sight of the Urine onely, but these your words implie that it may be done, and that you your selfe have arived at the Haven of this knowledge, and that most other men have come farre short of it. Herein, Master Doctour, that which you implie is meerly false for neither *Hippocrates*, nor *Galen* nor your selfe (who think not your self inferior unto them) did ever attain unto this knowledge: but however, you will not be ashamed to assume and arrogate it unto your selfe (because it is put upon you, and you can make a shift to delude such Novices,) and to derogate what you can from other men: and this is very common to you with most other men of our Profession. If

you had written thus to your Patient (Sir, it is impossible to give true judgement of diseases by the sight of the Urine onely, which is but one of the many signes, which together with the knowledge of divers other Symptowes (which the Urine sheweth not) do determine the disease you had said but truth, & shewed your self to have been an honest man. But hang honesty, what care you for it, so that you carry the matter so fair that you be not caught in your knavery? You think, that if you had written so to your Patient, he would have suspected your skill, and therefore you will rather smother the truth to maintain this your pretended skill (though you be conscious to your self that you are a knave for your labour) than you will have your skill questioned, though you have spoken truth, and therein plaid the part of an honest man: for then you think you should likewise lose your Patient. Se-

Secondly, you say, That you have, according to your Patients desire, written unto him what you discern by his Urine. To which I answer, that if the Urine shew you any thing, which I question much in such a case, you write a great deal more than you perceive in the water, and that (if you will be an honest man) you must often frustrate the desire and expectation of your patients, which you may doe, and yet give them content too, if you carry the matter discreetly.

Thirdly, Master Doctour, you write, That your Patient (as you conceive) is troubled with Rheum arising from the stomach unto the head, and from thence distilling again upon the lower parts; but what part it most oppresseth, or what place it affecteth, which is most true (but yet there will be no notice taken of these words) you know not.

I answer unto this, that you
doe not (from the water) gather
this, but from his complexion
and constitution of body, which
you know and are acquainted
withall: for neither doth any U-
rine so certainly betoken either
Phlegm, Rheum, Choler or
Melancholy, but that (by reason
of the divers variations that it is
subject unto) it may (falsly) pre-
tend any of these humours to be
predominant, and so be farre
distant from the conjecturall and
probable Canons of the Pisse-po-
science: But admit, Master Doct-
our, that this Urine had been
brought you from a Stranger,
whose constitution you had not
known, I presume that you would
have enquired very narrowly
what constitution of body the
sicke party had been of, whether
a lean spare, a grosse and fat man,
or of a middle temperature and
habit of body, as also how long
he had been sicke, and whether he
went

went up and down or no, before you pronounce your judgement of the Urine, and then if it chance to be true that you speak or write, you can make him believe that you perceive it by the Urine; but if it be false that you have said, you can make it good.

Fourthly, Master Doctour, you write, That you have a great suspicion (which is a word that might call your judgement into suspicion, but that your Patient is very confident of your skill, and therefore he will give it a favorable construction) that this Rheum did chiefly possesse his stomach, and that his stomach was now become nauseous, and loathed meat, and did not digest it being eaten: and your Patient believes that you perceive his stomach is possessed with this humour, and that you perceive also by it that his stomach is nauseous, desires not meat, nor digests it being eaten,

but here; Master Doctour, you are too cunning for him; he writes unto you for your judgement of his Urine, and you are afraid: that if you doe not satisfie his desire, he will seek advice somewhere else: you therefore think that you were as good deceive him as another man. You read his Letters, and they only desire your judgement of his Urine, but doe not shew you any thing how he is affected: you look upon his water, and that importeth no disease at all: you tell the messenger looking upon the water (as if you there perceived it) that he goes up and down, and the messenger answers that he doth. You likewise know this constitution to be spare and thin, and what humour is predominant in the complexion and temperature of the same. You take all these into consideration: And first collect that he is not very well, because he hath sent unto you his Urine,

Urine, and desires your advice of it. Secondly you conceive that he is not very ill, because he walks up and down, & his Urine doth not import any disease at all. Thirdly, you know this complexion to be (for so I suppose it) Phlegmatick. And now you conclude (he neither being sick nor well, and his complexion Phlegmaticke) that he cannot have a good stomach to his meat, and therefore you determin the cause of his sicknesse to be Phlegme in the stomach: so you write unto him that he is troubled with Rheum in the stomach, rising from thence, and distilling down thither again caused nauseousness, and want of appetite and digestion, and your Patient thinks you perceive all these things by his Urine, never dreaming that you collect from the forenamed circumstances (namely his complexion, his going up and down, and his Urine not im-

importing any disease) that he was troubled with Rheum in the stomach, not once imagining that you adde the nauseousness of his stomach, want of appetite and digestion, as consequent effects of this precedent cause (Phlegm in the stomach) but thinks that you perceive them all severally in the water: where-as indeed, you perceive none of them at all.

Fifthly, Master doctour, you adde, That your Patients Spleen is ill affected by reason of the impuritie of his stomach: and he thinks likewise that you perceive this in his water: if his Spleen be not ill affected at all, yet he will think it to be, because you say so: and if it be ill affected, it is not to be discerned in the Urine, but is (you well know) *Cacochymia soboles*, the off-spring of impuritie, which followeth (very often) cruditie of stomach.

Sixthly, you further adde, that

the

his head and vitall parts are assaulted with a noxious vapour proceeding from his spleen, w^{ch} makes him sad, and that he cannot take his rest, or at least that his sleeps are very troublesome; he stil thinks that his water shews all this, not knowing that these are necessary consequences of a crude stomach, and a rheumatick constitution: he never considers, Master doctour, (as you doe) that those that are on the sodain distempered (though they be but a little ill) do not take their rest, or at least have troublesom sleep: but thinks that the Urine (according to the severall parts of it) doth severally shew the diseases of the severall parts of the body; he therefore thinks that the Circle shews the diseases of the head, the Centre of the trunk or middle part of the body; and the lower part the diseases of the lower parts of the body: and so by consequence the disease of the Toe is to be found in the ve-

ry lowest part of the Urine : but the pains in the head or toes, are neither to be perceived by the upper-most or lower-most part of the Urine, nor by any other part of it. Yet a silenced minister inkent, who was become an *Æsculapius*, being asked by a friend of mine (when he had by this fallacious way of giving judgment upon an Urine, reckoned up a pain in the head, among other Symptoms) whether he perceiv'd by the Urine, that the party had a pain in the head, he answered yes : look you here (quoth he) this Circle or Ring, by some marks that I perceive in it, doth shew me that the party hath a pain in the head. He might as well have worn the Surplice, and baptized with the Crosse against his conscience, as to make a common practice of lying against his conscience willfully.

Seventhly, You adde that he is troubled with wind in the belly and Hypochondres ; which is like-

kewise incident to Phlegmatic constitutions, but is not (as we suppose) to be perceived in the Urine.

Eighthly, You add, that he seemeth to be some-what feverish: you do not perceive this in the water neither, yet you know, that whosoever is not well doth (*vel febre laborare, vel febricitare*) labour either of a Fever, or is feverish; and therefore you have added this to help at a pinch, for you now not certainly but, that his feverishnesse may be greater than you suspect: his heat may be such, as that he may expect that you speak something of his Liver, for he thinks it is over-hot; but you can tell him, that he cannot have a Fever, but that his Liver must be inflamed. In fine (Master Doctor) whether he have a Fever or no Fever, you have hit the nail on the head, and he believes that you have written nothing but what you perceive in the water; but

but if it please him to read an exposition upon your Letters, I shall perceive your cunning to be (*vix fraus honesta*) scarce honestizing. You determined his disease (as he told me) to be *Flautus Hypochondriacus*, when you saw him, that is, wind in those parts called the Hypochondre; but it was (as he confessed to me) *Flautus Hypochondrunckicus*, (as I think I may fitly call it) the drunken hiquet, *ex crapula contractus*, taken by a drunken surfeit. It skills not what his disease was, nor how he took it; I do not mean to scandal him for it since he is recovered of it; I rather bestow this *Recipe* upon him by the way of prevention (*Noli tibi peccare amplius, ne Pejus tibi contingat*) that he fall not into the like infirmity: and wish with all my heart, *ut valeat & resipiscat* that he may enjoy his health with that greater happiness of that wisdome whereby he may rectify

di-

linguere falso, discern truth
from falsehood.

CHAP. X.

I have here inserted another Epistle
(but not in Latine) from a Re-
verend Divine, unto his cunning
Æsculapius, for his judgement
of his wives Urine, to know whe-
ther she were with child or no :
I have likewise set down the Doct-
ours answer, with an explication
of the Ænigmatized fallacies
therein contain'd, darkning the
judgement of the learned, and
making a specious shew of a falsely
assumed knowledge.

Worthy Master Doctour,
my kind love salutes you
&c. My wife being neither sicke
nor well, goes up and down the
house, but is very puling; she hath
a very nauseous stomach, loaths
meat, and if she eat any thing
(which is very little, or of some
very strange dish) she is ready to
vomit

vomit it up again : she hath not
 twice missed, which she order
 enjoyed before, the naturall ben
 fit of her monethly evacuation
 ever since which time, that s
 had them last, she hath been th
 ill; and for the same cause that s
 hath missed them, she suspected
 that she may be with child, a
 else is thus ill for want of them
 I have here sent you her Urine
 and desire you to vouchsafe to
 look upon it, and to resolve u
 whether she be with child, o
 what other infirmity she doth la
 bour of, that we may (if she b
 not with child) prevent a worl
 danger in time. I pray retur
 your answer in writing; and s
 with your best wishes for you
 own well-fare, that others may
 fare the better for you, I bid you
 fare-well, and rest,

Your well-wishing friend, *J. H.*

R Everend Sir, my best re
 spects to your self and your
 wife

wife do kindly salute you both;
 our wife (you write) is neither
 eke nor well, you may then shift
 our hands of her, if you doe
 not like her, and tel her, that you
 promised only to keep her in
 sickness and in health: but how-
 ever (good Sir) I am sorle, as she
 is not sick that she is not wel, but
 not so much as otherwayes I
 would be, because your kindness
 hath caused this neutrality of be-
 ing neither sick nor well. Her
 uneasines of stomach, loathing
 of meat, and vomiting after it,
 will shortly cease, and the disease
 which now troubles her stomach)
 will some seven moneths hence
 be gotten into her armes. In the
 mean time it were not amisse for
 to take somethlag to corroborate
 her stomach, which she may very
 safely doe. I have viewd her wa-
 ter, & can say no more than I have
 said, unlesse to speak more plain-
 ly, I say with an *ἐπεὶ ἐν γαστρὶ*, she is
 with

with child, and that almost
quarter gone, God send her
happy deliverance, when the time
shall come, and (till then, a
ever) health, and so prays,

Your assured loving friend, H

This good divine as (most
them are) is one who is posse
with this opinion, that the Urine
doth shew the disease, Sex^e, a
conception, and the like: yet ha
ly hath heard that *Urina est me*
trix, the Water is a lying Harle
but yet he thinks that a Physic
an (if he be his crafts-master) c
tell whether a womnn be wi
child or no, because he heare
women clatter such things, wh
have been thus deluded. He nev
stands to examine the truth o
such predictions by the Urine
but supposeth that men are
should be honest in their calling
This I am sure of, that he is a lo
ving man to his wife, for whic
I think him to be the honeste
man. He hath sent her Urine to

Do

Doctor, and desireth him to resolve him from thence whether he be with child or no, or what other danger may be imminent. He writeth likewise very punctually & carefully, how she is affected, namely, that she hath a nauseous stomach, loaths meat, longs after trifles, & is apt to vomit after she hath eaten; now all these are evident signes of Conception, if she be a childing-woman, and they doe agree with other signes also, and if she finde any such alteration in her body, as that she suspect the same: he likewise addes, that she hath not had her monthly benefit of nature, now this two moneths, which she enjoyed orderly before, & this witnesseth very strongly to the former signes that she is with child, and shews how long it is since she conceived of it: but the good man (though he have read this in *Aristotle* and *Albertus*) doth not think that this is all the ground

ground we have to conclude
 woman to be with child, but thinke
 that *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, and
 the common practice of viewing
 of waters, have taught us other
 wayes to distinguish the Sexe,
 also whether a woman be with
 child or no, by her water: but
 (good man) he is deceived, and
 which is worst of all, he hath
 partly deceived himself, for he
 hath written that unto his Doctour
 (though he doe not know
 it) that shews his wife to be with
 child, and yet he desireth to be
 resolved from the water; and
 his Doctour hath done: he hath
 read his Letters, and therein findeth
 enough to his purpose, & a great
 deal more than the Urine sheweth,
 from whence he may boldly
 pronounce her to be with child,
 though he never look upon the
 water at all: yet (having read the
 Letters he taketh the Urine, and
 before y^e messenger that brought
 it) falls to peering into it, to see

to find that there, for which he
hath brought it: & so he betakes
him to his pen & ink, to answer
these Letters, and (having descand-
ed upon the former part of the
Divines Letters, in such manner
as you see in his answer, which
renewed him that the good Gen-
tlewoman was with child) he
now determines her to be with
child, and that almost a quarter
of one: which proving true, as it is
very probable that it will, makes
them the more admire this unsus-
pected juggling: for they are not
aware that the sodain ceasing of
the naturall monethly benefit of
a woman, together with nause-
ousnesse of stomach, longing af-
ter trifles, want of appetite, and
omitting after meat, are the
most infallible signes of concep-
tion by which we judge a wo-
man to be with child, as indeed
they are; neither do they observe,
that it is the most apt time for a
woman to conceive immediately
after

after that she hath enjoyed the
naturall benefit, as their Doct
our doth: nor they doe not con
ceive that the Doctour deter
mines her to be a quarter gone
with child, from the time that
she enjoyed her naturall benefi
last, which (as her husband wr
teth) was now more than tw
months agoe, which is almost
quarter, for two months is almo
ten weeks, & ten weeks is a quarte
of the time that a woman goet
with child from her conception
according to the common com
putation of a womans going forth
weeks with child: but they, good
man and good-woman, think (as
almost all the world beside the
selves doth) that the Dr. perceiveth
by some signs in the urine, the con
ception, as also how farre a wo
man is gone with child: and the
Dr. is very well contented that they
should think so: but whatsoever
they think, you see what they are
(but fools) for their labour, and
their

their Dr. but a jugler at the best,
 for nursing them up in that false
 opinion. And now I hope that
 you conceive that there is no cer-
 taine knowledge of any disease
 in the world by the Urine, much
 less of the Sexe, Conception,
 parties age, and the like: you per-
 ceive likewise the fallacies
 whereby the water-Prophet
 make the messenger to think
 that he perceives all the things in
 the Urine; you see also, that not
 onely the rude multitude, and
 ignorant vulgar people, but ma-
 ny learned Clerks have been made
 both Greek fools and Hebrew
 asses, by this jugling, and these
 deceitfull fallacies which I have
 shewed: yet these are not all the
 rickes, and fallacies that all the
 Pisse-mongers have to deceive
 their Patients, or pisse-messengers
 withall: but by these you may
 perceive how you may be a thou-
 sand wayes more deceived; for
 by a little may be perceived what

H

more

more is meant, and according to the old proverb, *Verbum sapienti sufficit*, to the wise few words suffice. Let this therefore suffice that hath been spoaken, to shew you how you are cozened, when you bring or send your water to a Doctour to cast: & from hence learn to esteem an honest plain dealing Physician, according to his worth, who tells you that the water doth not shew the disease, as you suppose, and the common Pisse-pot-casters doe make you believe.

CHAP. XI.

Wherein is shewed how judgement of diseases by the sight of the Urine, hath been upheld by confederacie, and other such like cozening tricks.

ANd now to adde more credit unto that which hath been already said (although I have said more already then some would

would willingly hear, though no more than truth, and yet so much as might satisfie concerning the imposture and cozenage used in giving judgement of diseases by the sight of the Urine (nely,) I will briefly subjoyn some few sleights of confederacie, and other cunning tricks, whereby impostours have beguiled the common people, and gained themselves credit in maintaining the cozening Trade of Water-prophefying. Now his confederacie is a plot or mutuall compact made betwixt he Pissepropyet and some servant (whether man or maid) or some other of his family, whom he hath deputed to that office, or else some Nurse, Mid-wife, Apothecary, or such like, who first at upon the messengers being come to the Doctors house, telling them that the Doctor is not yet at leasure, and so fall to parley with the messengers, getting

What confederacie is With whom confederacie is, commonly made,

out of them all things necessary
to the judgement of the disease
(as namely whose water it was
when the party was taken sick
and what other grievances the
party laboured of) and then
went, or rather sent some other
that stood by (who seemed to
take no notice of that which the
messenger said to the inquisitor)
to see if the Doctour were
at leasure to speak with the
messenger, who is in very great
hast to be gone: Now this by-
stander tels the Doctour) whose
business was not so great, but that
he might have come & dispatched
the messenger at first, if his skill
in Urine had been as good as
he pretendeth, and is presumed
upon, by such as he thus gul-
leth) all that the messenger had
related, who now comes forth
and takes the Urine, and tells the
messenger that the partie is thus
and thus affected, as his confede-
rate had told him, which makes

the

the silly messenger to think that
 e is a cunning man in the judg-
 ment of Urines. And thus the
 arson of Caverley was wont to
 receive his Patients, and so gai-
 ed the name of a cunning man ;
 so many such Parsons and Per-
 sons are suffered to abuse the
 ommon people in our dayes.
 Others have their Apothecary or
 ther attendors upon sick per-
 ons, for their intelligencers ,
 who come before-hand, and tell
 em that such a one is thus and
 thus affected, and hath been thus
 long sick (and hath haply taken
 ich or such means already) who
 means to send his Urine for his
 advice; I hope now the Doctour
 provided to tell whose water it
 is, what is the disease, how long
 he party hath been sick, nay
 and what Physick the party hath
 taken; as useth jugling Dunces in
 Chess (who hath gained by these
 and the like knavish plots of con-
 siderable more credit then is due

*That
 Parsons
 have been
 guilty of
 this cozen-
 age by
 confede-
 racie.*

*Another
Dunce in
Essex fa-
mous for
this im-
posture.
That by
this co-
zening he
determin-
eth the
conception,
sex in the
wombe,
and tells
what
Physicke
the partie
hath ta-
ken.*

*That he
determi-
neth a
man to
have a
pain in his
right kid-*

to such an illiterate Ass as he is
who presumeth to determine the
conception to a day, the sexe
the wombe, the place where the
party lives, and what Physick the
party hath already taken, with
many other such knavish absur-
cozenages, as I have not time, and
should (if time did permit) be
ashamed to relate. A learned Do-
ctour, a much honoured friend
of mine, told me that a Noble
man (a patient of his) told him
that he would undertake that
this Jugler would tell by the U-
rine what Physick the partie had
taken: And a Doctour of the
Civill-Law told me, that he was
as a stranger to him (as he
thought) and carried him his U-
rine, who so soon as he saw it
told him that he had a pain in
the right kidney, the which (as
the Civilian told me) was true
but yet that the Physician per-
ceived it in his Urine, was
lye; I dare say, that all learned
Ph

Ph

Physicians will swear as much. This therefore must needs be done by confederacie, or else he had some accidental intelligence thereof, by hearing himself speak of such a thing long before, or else by hearing somebody else to speak of it, which is little better then confederacie. Such advantages are often made use of, for most people are (when they come in company with a Physician) telling of their infirmities, which they be oft subject unto, and Physicians take more notice thereof then they are aware of, & remember to make use thereof when occasion shall serve. Besides, there is another trick, that Physicians have that live in great Countrey Townes, and have much Countrie practice, whereby they come to know the disease, as also how long the partie hath been sick, without the sight of the Urine and that is this, They never have any U-

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trick (not
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rine brought out of the Country but that (so soon as they have dipatched the messenger) they ask if any body else be sick in their Parish or neer about them and so are often told that such or such have been thus long sick and after what manner, and that they do mean to send to them very shortly; so that now they need to doe no more but ask the messenger where he dwelleth but that he knowes the disease without looking upon the Urine and can say (that this is such ones Urine) as doth the forenamed Jugler, and the partie is thus or thus affected, although the Urine doe not shew it. By this confederacie hath much people been much deceived, and many ignorant Rascals have got much credit, who have much accommodated themselves to the humouring of vulgar people, and such as have not been able to discern the *fucus* or cloak of their cozenage; but

but I hope that henceforward it will appear more plainly unto them, by this little which hath been said to that purpose, so that I shall not need to enlarge my self any further hereupon, for then I should swell this small Pamphlet unto a large volume. Read it therefore, and make use of it to that end it was penn'd, viz. (non ut fallas, sed ut fallentem evites) not to cozen but to avoid the cozener. And so I will now proceed to shew you the lawfull use of the Urine.

CHAP. II. X

That there is no judgement of diseases to be given by the Urine alone; that the Physician ought not to give judgement of the Urine, before he have strictly examined how the partie is affected: how this base custome came up.

YOU will now ask me: What is there no use of viewing the Urine at all? I answer no: there is no use of viewing it alone, without the consideration of other signes, symptomes and indica-

Obiect.
Answe.

indications of diseases, which are not therein perceived: neither can a Physician prescribe Physick (by the sight of the Urine) with lesse danger, than if (it being granted that purging would cure, and blood-letting would kill his Patient) he should notwithstanding cast crosse and pill which of these he should appoint. You will further object that you suppose that a Physician will not prescribe before he have examined all circumstances needfull for him to know. I answer, that no messenger can tell us that in all diseases; though (oftentimes) in many cases they can. Nay oftentimes they cannot certifie us any thing how the partie is affected; but (with the very hazard of their lives) expect that we should tell them what they ayle by the sight of the Urine alone, and prescribe them Physick accordingly. But let such messengers learn to give their
Physi-

*Another
Object.
Answer.*

Physicians better instructions,
 or stay at home, unlesse the Pa-
 tient be contented to put his life
 upon such a desperat chance. You
 will further object, that every
 one is not able to undergoe the
 charge of sending for a Physician,
 and then what shall they doe, if
 it be not convenient to send their
 water? To this I answer, that it
 is true, that every one is not able
 to reward a Physician (especially
 in the countrie) for comming to
 see him, let therefore such an one
 send for his Minister (who is of
 duty bound to doe it) to ask his
 counsell unto what Physician to
 send, and intreat him likewise
 to write how he is affected, what
 age the partie is of, of what sex,
 of what constitution of body, the
 strength of it at this present time,
 when the partie was taken sick,
 and what other unūsual symptoms
 the party now laboureth
 of: as whether he have a vomiting
 or loosnesse, or be extreemly
 bound.

*Another
 Obiect.*

Ans.

bound in his body, and how long it is, since he was at stool; as likewise whether he have a cough, or stitch, or can take rest or no, or bleed, or sweat, or be grievously pained in the body, and where the pain lieth, and whatsoever passion he suffereth: And then (on Gods Name) let them all send their Urine to a Physician. And let the Physician (before that ever he vouchsafe to look upon the water) strictly examine all those or the like circumstances that I have named: Then let him take the Water and look upon it, and pronounce the disease: But if he take the water, and begin to pronounce a description of a disease by the sight of the Urine alone, before he have examined those circumstances; he makes but a fool of thee, and is (for his labour) but an impostour and a knave himself. I had no thought that this imposture had crept into this

Citic.

Citie, or been connived at by those that have power to suppress it : But here it is so exercised, that some refuse to be informed of those circumstances (to the end that they may purchase the more fame) till they have shewd their jugling skill upon the Urine. A friend of mine told me (very lately) that he carried his Urine unto a Dutch Doctour (naming the man) to have his judgement of it : Now this man was so faint and weak that he was fain to rest himself three or four times by the way, & had his disease written more manifestly in his face than in his water; and now being arrived at the Doctours house, and admitted unto his presence, he begins to tell the Doctour that he hath not been very well (which the Doctor perceives very well by his countenance) a good while, and that he had made hard shift to come unto him;

him; and was ready, presenting him his Urine withall, to declare unto him further how he had been affected; but this But-ter-Box interrupted him, saying I pray forbear to tell me any thing, yet I will tell your disease by your water: Was this (think you) an hard matter to doe, to tell the Gentleman (whose sickness was written in his fore-head, who had told the Doctour that he had not been very well a good while, and whose complexion and constitution of body shewed the Doctour what diseases he was most subject unto) what was his disease? He might have done that without the Urine, though his patient had said no more unto him: Yet to shew this Uromanticke skill, to the end that his fame may be the more spread for the same, he takes the urine (though he discern no disease by the same) and pronounceth his opinion

nion from it. I hope you will (in
time) perceive you own errours,
and their jugling who pretend
knowledge of diseases by the U-
rine; and so I have done with
this jugling. I should now answer
another objection, and question;
and they are these, That it may
be that I plead for the Physicians
profit, to overthrow the judge-
ment of Urines, that our fees
may grow the greater for being
sent for: To this I answer, Let
their monies perish with them
that think so, rather then I would
be enriched by it. The question is
this, How this custome of giving
judgement of diseases by it
(since it shews no disease cer-
tainely) came up: To this I an-
swer, That covetousnesse in the
common people, to save their
money (because they saw Phy-
sicians to view the water at the
Patients own house) caused them
to send their waters likewise un-
to Physicians: And Pride in the
Phy-

Object.

Ans.

Quest.

Ans.

Physicians to shew more skill than ever they had learned out of their master *Hippocrates*, made this to become a custome, which is become a very strong plea. I could shew how this custome might be as soon abrogated; but since I have no power to put it into execution, I leave it to them (whose power is sufficient to suppress it) if their care were correspondent. I will now shew you your errours in the choise and change of your Physician, and give you some few directions for the choise of the most convenient Physician, for most men in their severall places and callings, and according to their severall abilities.

CHAP. XIII.

Errors committed in the choise & change of a Physician: Directions how to avoid these errors: Some Rascalls nominated, who are usurpers upon, & abusers of the noble profession of Physick, and the honourable Professors thereof.

The

THe errors that you commit in the choise of a Physician, are these: Either you choose an insufficient man, for his knowledge of Physick; or else one, who (though he be sufficiently qualified for his knowledge) is notwithstanding no fit Physician for thee. For the first, you are in time of your sicknesse led either by your own fancie, or by the perswasion of some friend, to send for, or send unto such a man, who hath (they tell you) cured such a one of such a disease, when all other Doctours had given him over: or else because he giveth out some great matters of himself, and disableth all other honest learned Physicians, as doth *Trigge*, alias, *Markham*, who predicates of himself to ignorant people, that he was Bachelor of Arts in *Clare Hall*, and Pupill & kinsman unto Doctour *Butler* in *Cambridge*, a Master of Arts of *Saint Johns* in *Cambridge*,

a Master of an Hospitall, and one of the Fellows of the College of the Physicians in *London*, and at these lyes: for he never was otherwise then a Shooe-maker bred and brought up, save onely that he became a Last-maker; and is no other but an Ass (though he pretendeth great learning amongst silly people) who understandeth not one word of Latine. This *Trigge* lives in a place called *Captain Royden* his lodging over against the Custom-house. Such another is *Butler* of *Pudding Wharfe*, a Glover, Fel-monger or Sheepskin-dresser, who should therefore be the better acquainted with the vertue of *Æsopus* because it belongs to his Trade; but yet I dare say he knows no what it is. Such another is little Doctour *George* another Shooe-maker living about *Westminster*. And one *Fashions* an Horn-merchant, who furnisheth apothecaries with *Harts-hornes*, and

Staggess.

Staggess-pisses, and professeth
great skill in turing Consumpti-
ons. To whom may be added
Donnington in Moor-fields, who
drencheth Asses (I doe not mean
the long ear'd ones) as familiarly
as he was wont to drench, Horses
and burn Children behind the
eares for the Rickets. Unto such
Knaves, or else to Witches and
Conjurers (whom you term cun-
ning-men and women) you are
carried (though they are the
most vile and base ignorant Asses
in the world) with more confi-
dence than to the most learned
honest Physician that can be.
And then if you chance to reco-
ver, you impute the cause there-
of to such Rascalls, never consi-
dering that it was Gods provi-
dence, not (as yet) to take this
partie unto himself, and that this
Rascall Quack (for medicines
used by an ignorant Quack, are
said to be poysons; but being u-
sed by a skillfull Physician, they
are

are said to be Gods own helping hand) did not kill this partie for it was (as they say) but hazzard; but if it happen that one of these Rascals kill his Patient (for so it falleth out too often) and some of your neighbours or friends question with you, Why you made use of such a Rogue: you are then as ready (to excuse your foolery and wickednesse) to excuse him too, and to say that the best Doctours cannot save a mans life when his time is come: and you think this is a sufficient plea to excuse your selves for not using the best means: You will not afford an honest man the like favour, who hath used the best means that Art could lead him unto, if his patient should chance to die, and satisfie your selves (as you ought to doe) in this case, that it was Gods Providence, but prosecute him with all the scandalls, and flanders that you can, questioning with-
all

If his skill, the which you are no more
 ble to judge of than a blind man of co-
 ours. So much shall suffice to have spoken
 concerning the errours you commit in
 making choice of such a one for your
 Physician, who hath not been lawfully
 called thereunto, nor is suffi-
 ciently qualified with that
 knowledge, and those Arts
 that necessarily conduce un-
 to the making of a good Physician. Now
 you erre likewise in making choice of an
 able man, when you make choice of the
 K. or Q. Physician, who for their suffici-
 ency, it is not to be doubted but that they
 are skilful men; but yet in respect of their
 attendance at the Court, and their much
 employment by persons of great quality,
 they are not the best Physicians for persons
 of mean condition; for they cannot give
 that due attendance unto such a patient as
 his present necessity might require: Neither
 can you obtain his presence when it is
 most desired: And then you are constrain-
 ed to call another, who (in respect that
 he knoweth not what hath formerly pas-
 sed about the sick party) knoweth not
 what to prescribe without errour on his

*Who are not
 to be chosen,
 although they
 be able.*

own part, and danger to the sick party

You erre likewise, when (being destitute of acquaintance with some able and convenient Physician for you) you make choice of a Physician by the garb and hab wherewith he is accoutred; that is to say his Beaver Hat, his Plush-sute, with his cloak of, or at least, lined through with the same; his silk stockings, with all other such suitable ornaments to deck his person: thinking, that there dwells Art alone, knowledge, and the Muses, because he is mounted upon the wings of Fame which is no lesse mendacious and deceitfull than an Harlot, or the Pisse-pot; the one whereof feigneth diseases, the other modesty. You erre likewise, when (having haply made choise of an able and convenient Physician) you cast him off, because you doe not presently obtain the sodaine effect of the desired successe. But

What Physicians are so chosen.

now to avoid the errours of making choise of an insufficient, or inconvenient Physician; Leave Tricke, and little Doctors George to their Aule, and (Ne suto ultra crepidam) let the Shoo-maker not presume to goe beyond his Last; Et Artem

quam quisque norit exerceat: Let every one

their

er man exercise that Art and faculty
 which he understands, and hath been bred
 in : and let mean people, let Kings and
 Queens Physicians alone, for those great
 personages whom they are to give atten-
 nce upon, and listen unto me a little, in
 recting thee in the choise of an able con-
 nient Physician in the time of a violent
 d dangerous sickness. *Take therefore,*
 nd that in time) such a Physician as is
 thORIZED and allowed, either by the Uni-
 rsities or by the learned college of Phy-
 ians of *London*; In the choise of such a
 e, who is so allowed and approved of,
 ve some respect unto his dwelling, and
 her employments; and consider with thy
 se, whether by remoteness of place, or
 litude of employments, he can give
 at attendance, that thy need may require.
 or in diseases of danger, it were very con-
 nient that the Physician did see his Pa-
 nt, (if it were possible) three times in a
 y: so he should often observe something
 other in the sick partie, that might di-
 rt him from his intended purpose, and
 rect him a safer way. Wherefore an ho-
 st neighbour is more convenient then a
 anger remote, especially for the meaner

sort of people, and those who are so poor that their purses will not reach to the gratifying of a Physician for comming to see them with a fee: and let no man shake off his Physician whom he hath first entertained; but let him (if he please) take another Physician or more into consultation with his first elected Physician, retaining him still. Let this (in brieve) suffice to direct in the choise of a Physician, for I have no purpose to touch upon this subject, but onely to shew the fallacies and juggling that is used in giving judgement of diseases by the Urines, with the dangers that insue the prescribing of Physick by the sight of the same alone. If I have not therefore satisfied thee in this latter, read Doctor Cotta his book, called, *A short discovery of the unobserved dangers of several sorts of ignorant and inconsiderate practitioners of Physick in England*, wherein he hath (at the latter end) very learnedly set down a description of the true Artist, with directions for the Election of him in the time of sicknesse.



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